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PASSION POWER.

O to roam with my lovin the gloaming,
When the evening gdly falls,
When the trees are wra; in sha'ows,
And the night-bird sweetly calls—
To wander with arms ewining,
And taste the ecstatiolisa
That beams, like a gloing halo,
Around love's impassoned kiss.

They know not the joysf Heaven
Whose pulses never kve thrilled
With the answering nes of Passion
When its surges the cart have filled—
When the world is all frgotten,
And toe waves of tenerness roll
And break on the shres of Elysium—
The Paradise of the Sol!

MARIA A. AGUR.

ROBERT BRAMLEIGH'S WILL.

[From Chamber's Journal.]

It had been a busy day with me. I had been working hard getting up evidence in a railway accident case, and was putting up my papers with a sigh of relief. Another twenty minutes and I should be at home. I could almost smell the boiled capon and oyster sauce which I knew were being prepared for me. "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," says the Poverb; and in my case it proved only too true; for just as I was tying up the last bundle of papers, the office boy put his head in at the door and dispelled the tempting vision.

"A woman to see you, if you please, sir. She won't give no name. Says she's a stranger."

"A stranger!" I repeated. "What is she like? Is she a common person?"

"Not exactly, sir," replied the lad.

"A lady?" I asked.

"O no, sir."

"What is she, then?"

Arthur was a droll lad. I had brought him to London from the country, to oblige an old college friend. I am afraid that he was not of much use in the office, but he used to keep the other clerks in a good temper by his amusing ways and dry remarks.

Arthur paused, as if considering, and then, with a look of intelligence, as much as to say that he had hit the nail on the head this time, he answered: "Well, sir, she's a sort of betwixt and between."

"Not a bad definition, Arthur. Ask the 'betwixt and between' up-stairs."

A tall, middle-aged woman entered and took the seat I placed for her.

My visitor removed her gloves and, carefully smoothing them, placed them on the table beside her. She then produced from her pocket a large foolscap envelope from which she drew a piece of paper folded longways. This she handed to me, explaining, in a hard, monotonous voice, that she had been sent to me by her master, Mr. Robert Bramleigh, Coleman street, who was dangerously ill—in fact, was not expected to live many hours. The paper, she said, had been written by his direction, and signed by him for his will that afternoon. Fearing lest it should not be in a proper form, he had desired her to take it to the nearest lawyer and have one prepared according to the law.

I unfolded the paper and read as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. I leave my body to the ground and my soul to Almighty God who gave it. Now this is the will of me, Robert Bramleigh, of 559 Coleman street. I give and leave all my houses, lands, money and everything that I have, to Hannah Churton, my house-keeper, as a reward for her long and faithful services. Signed by me on Tuesday, December 12, 1868.

ROBERT BRAMLEIGH.

Witnesses—James Burn, Margaret Sims.

I examined the writing carefully. The signature "Robert Bramleigh," was weak and shaky. The will itself was written in a masculine-looking hand of singular decision and boldness. The characters were large and well formed.

The will had evidently been prepared by some one who had had but an imperfect knowledge of the form to be used for such a purpose. The solemn appeal to the Deity and the bequest of the testator's body and soul was an old form, much in vogue with our grandfathers, who generally headed a will with one or two pious phrases.

The document shown to me was, however, sufficient to give Hannah Churton all Mr. Bramleigh's property. There were the requisite number of witnesses, and the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate would have granted letters of administration with the will annexed (the appointment of an executor, having been omitted the ordinary probate could not have been obtained), on one of the attesting witnesses making an affidavit that the will had been executed by the testator in the presence of himself and the other attesting witness, and that they had at the same time and in the presence of each other subscribed their names thereto as witnesses.

Now, I am always very particular about wills; I think they are too serious to be settled in a hurry. I never allow a client to execute one until I am convinced that its purport is perfectly understood.

"You are Mrs. Churton, I presume?" I asked.

"I am," she replied, looking me unflinchingly in the face. Somehow I felt suspicious that things were not so fair as they should be. I questioned her rather closely; but the only admission I obtained from her was that she had written the will, but that it was at her master's dictation. I offered to prepare a more formal document; but before doing so, I declared that it was necessary I should see Mr. Bramleigh. I named the omission of the appointment of an executor. This seemed rather to nonplus her. She asked whether she could not be named as executrix. The more aversion she showed to my seeing her master the more convinced I felt that something was wrong; and, seeing that I was not to be moved from my purpose, she at last gave in; proposing, however, that I should accompany her back, as she greatly feared it would be too late if left till the morning.

A cab soon took us to No. 559 Coleman street. It was a large, gloomy, old-fasioned house, with a spacious entrance hall. I was taken into the dining room and asked to wait while Mr. Bramleigh was being prepared for my visit. The furniture in the room was old and very massive. Some handsome oil paintings graced the walls. I am very fond of pictures, so, raising the lamp, I walked round the room slowly inspecting them. On the right of the fireplace I came upon a picture with its face turned towards the wall. I turned the picture. It was the portrait in oils of a young and very beautiful girl in a dark riding habit. Hearing footsteps outside the door, I restored the picture to the position in which I had found it, and as I did so I saw written at the bottom of the frame "Magdalene Bramleigh."

The footsteps I heard were those of the housemaid, who had come to announce that Mr. Bramleigh was ready to see me. I followed her up stairs, and was ushered into a large, comfortable looking bedroom. A cheerful fire burned in the grate. Facing it was a large four-post bedstead hung with white curtains, and at the head of the bed Mrs. Churton was standing, with a small table in front of her, on which were placed an inkstand and some paper. She pulled back the curtain and I saw an old man proped up by pillows, his face drawn and the eyes very much sunk. I almost feared that he was too far gone to make a will; but after speaking with him for a little time I felt satisfied that the intellect was quite clear.

Turning to Mrs. Churton I told her that she need not wait; I would ring if I wanted anything.

"Yes, go—go, Hannah!" cried the sick man; and I fancied that I could detect an eagerness in his voice as if he desired her absence rather than her oresence. As Mrs. Churton left the room I caught sight of the reflection of her face in the glass over the chimney-piece but I do not think she would have scowled quite as much had she known that I was looking. I began by asking Mr. Bramleigh what were his wishes with regard to his will. In low tones he told me that he desired to leave everything to Hannah Churton, his housekeeper, as a reward for her long and faithful services.

I spoke gravely to the old man, although without much hopes of success, but at last I got him to confess that he had had no intention of making his housekeeper his sole heiress until she had herself broached the subject to him. She certainly must have had great power over the old man to induce him to agree to such a scheme. I proposed to Mr. Bramleigh that he should leave his property to some one on whom he could rely, in trust for his daughter. I also volunteered, although I have an aversion to the trouble and responsibility of a trusteeship, my services as trustee for this purpose. My arguments prevailed. He assented and I prepared a will accordingly, the old man requesting that his medical man, Dr. Ramsey, should be nominated as my co-trustee, and that an annuity of £50 should be paid to Hannah Churton for life.

I read the will to him very carefully, explaining, as I did so, its full effect. When I had finished, he muttered, "Quite right—quite right; but I am afraid Hannah will not be pleased." I counselled him not to mention it to her; and my advice seemed to satisfy him.

Ringing the bell, I requested Mrs. Churton to summon James Burn and Margaret Sims, the two servants who had witnessed the first will. As soon as they were in the room, I gave Mr. Bramleigh a pen, and placing the document before him, I said distinctly, so that all might hear: "This which I have just read to you is your final will, and you request James Burn and Margaret Sims to witness your execution of it?" "It is—I do," he solemnly said, as with feeble fingers he wrote his name. The two awe-stricken domestics then added theirs, and I think their hands shook more than the testator's. Hannah Churton was a silent spectator of the whole of this; but I could not see her face, as she stood in the back-ground, out of the light of the lamp.

Before allowing any one to leave the room, I placed the will in a large envelope. Fastening it with wax, I impressed it with Mr. Bramleigh's monogram and crest by means of a seal that was on the tray of the inkstand. The old man watched me closely, and when I had finished, he said: "Keep it—till it is wanted:" thus relieving me of a great embarassment, for I did not like leaving it in the power of Hannah Churton, lest she should tamper with it.

On our way down stairs Dr. Ramsey told me that his patient was rapidly sinking, and that he was doubtful whether he would live another twenty-four hours.

Taking him into the dinning-room and shutting the door, I told him my suspicions of the housekeeper, and that I felt afraid of leaving Mr. Bramleigh alone with her all night. He agreed with me, and promised to send his assistant to watch till the morning, when, if Mr. Bramleigh should still be living, he would on his own responsibility place a trustworthy nurse in charge. The housekeeper opened the door to let us out.

"It is all right, Mrs. Churton," I maliciously said as the doctor wished her good-night. "I am quite satisfied now. The will will be safe in my keeping. By-the-by, I added, looking her sharply in the face, "had you not better let your master's friends know of the danger he is in? Dr. Ramsey says he does not think that he will last much longer."

She mumbled something in reply, but I could not catch what it was. I stayed talking upon indifferent subjects, to while away the time until the arrival of Dr. Ramsey's assistant. Mrs. Churton, however, was, unlike her sex, remarkably reticent; I could only get the shortest replies from her. She seemed very much astonished and rather disappointed when Dr. Ramsey returned with his assistant. He explained to her that although there was no chance of saving his patient's life, yet his last moments might be alleviated by skilled attendance; and therefore, as he himself could not stay all night, he had brought his assistant for that purpose.

In one's experience of mankind we find that it is possible to be sometimes too clever. Mrs. Hannah Churton was very clever, but she committed two great mistakes. The first was in consulting a lawyer. The will drawn by her—for so it really had been—might have been upset on the ground of undue influence. I say "might have been," for there is nothing so hard to prove as undue influence. The great point against her was the ousting of a child in favor of a stranger.

Mistake number two was as follows: The doctor had gone up-stairs to install his assistant, leaving me standing in the hall with the housekeeper. Fumbling in her pocket she pulled out a roll of bank notes; thrusting these into my hands, she told me that it was her master's wish that I should take them for my trouble. I unrolled them, and found two for ten, and one for five pounds. Twenty-five pounds!

A long legal experience has taught me that in all my dealings with doubtful people one's safety lies in having a good witness. I waited till the doctor came down-stairs, occupying myself by entering the numbers of the notes in my pocket-book.

"Look, doctor," I cried, as he appeared, showing him the notes. "Mr. Bramleigh is a liberal paymaster." Turning to Mrs. Churton, I said: "This will amply repay me."

Retaining the note for five pounds, I returned her the other two. She took them from me without saying a word, but a black look came over her face. I think she began to suspect me. I got home very late that night. The capon was more than done, and so was the oyster sauce!

Mr. Bramleigh died the next morning at ten o'clock. Soon after I had left he became unconscious, in which state he remained till shortly before his death, when there was a rally. Opening his eyes with an eager look, as if he missed something, he threw one arm outside the coverlet, and crying, "Magdalen, Magdalen!" he obeyed the summons which bade him thole his assize—yea, in that dread court where "Not proven" is unknown. Guilty or not guilty? Who shall say?

The funeral took place on the Saturday, but an engagement prevented me from following. Mrs. Churton had written, requesting that I would attend with the will, which still remained in my possession with the one drawn by her.

I arrived at the house a little after one o'clock and was at once taken into the dining-room, where I found Dr. Ramsey, Mr. Robson (a brother practitioner), and a handsome young fellow, who was introduced to me as Lieutenant Maitland, the late Mr. Bramleigh's son-in-law.

The door opened, and a young lady entered. It did not require any introduction to tell me that she was the original of the portrait, still with its front turned towards the wall. Her face was very beautiful, notwithstanding its extreme paleness and the tear-swollen eyelids. She seated herself by the fire, her husband standing behind her, leaning his arms on the back of the chair.

Mrs. Churton had closely followed Magdalen Maitland into the room. She was dressed in deep mourning, and wore a black crape cap, thus offering a marked contrast to Mrs. Maitland, who was wearing a gray dress rather travel soiled. Apparently she had had no time to prepare her mourning.

Dr. Ramsey politely pulled forward a chair for the housekeeper. Taking it from him with a cold "Thank you," she placed it at the end of the table, directly facing me. Very stern and forbidding she looked in her black garments—her features immovable, her hands resting on her knees.

I was about to unseal the envelope containing the will, when Lieutenant Maitland interrupted me.

"One moment, if you please," he said, placing his hand on my arm. "Before this will is read, I wish to say a few words. Mrs. Churton tells me that Mr. Bramleigh has left her everything unconditionally. I simply wish to express my belief that Mr. Bramleigh could only have been induced to make such a will by unfair and foul means. Although I have been the cause of an estrangement between father and daughter, I cannot think that he could so far forget his love for her as to strip her of everything. It is my intention, for her sake, to contest this will; and it is with this view that I have requested my old friend, Mr. Robson, to be present to-day as any legal adviser."

His frank, manly face was flushed with honest excitement as, leaning over the back of his wife's chair, he took her face between his hands and kissed it. "For your sake—not mine, dearest," I heard him whisper.

I read the will slowly and distinctly. It was very short. Save the annuity of £50 to Hannah Churton for life, everything was left to Dr. Ramsey and myself in trust for Magdalen Maitland, to be settled on her as we in in our discretion should think fit.

Astonishment is a mild word to express the feelings of those present, nor will I attempt to do so. My tale lies with Hanah Churton. Starting to her feet, she pushed the chair from her, and stretching out one arm, gave utterence to a fierce torrent of invective. The veil was lifted, and the native coarseness of the woman's nature stood revealed. It was as I had feared. Unmindful of the bounty of but too generous a master, she heaped obloquy on his memory, and fearlessly asserted that she had wasted the best years of her life in his service!

Magdalen Maitland covered her ears with her hands, to shut out the hard words. Her husband led her towards the door; but Hanah Churton intercepted them. Tearing her cap from her head, she threw it on the ground before the frightened girl.

"Trample on it!" she cried in a frenzied voice. "Your father's victim has no right to wear it!"

I must admit she looked grandly tragic as she declaimed these fierce words. I felt half sorry for the poor defeated creature.

Nine years have passed since then, and Mrs. Maitland declares that there are "silver threads among the gold." The cares of a young family have somewhat marred her good-looks, but they will live again in my little god-daughter Magdalen, who promises to rival her mother in beauty.

TEXAS PACIFIC ADVOCATES.

Representative Stephens' Opinion of the Enterprise.

Representative Fenton of Georgia, who has been opposed to the enterprise, has, upon examination of the figures submitted by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, agreed to give it his cordial support.

Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, said to-day that he was one of the earliest friends of the system of railways which have made Georgia powerful and prosperous, and he looked upon the Texas and Pacific Railroad as destined to do more for the South than any yet built or projected; that it is the greatest desire of his life to see it completed, and he proposes to exert all his influence in its behalf.

TWO FLOWERS.

I planted a flower—a fair, fragile flower—
Whose gentle perfume it was fragrant and pure;
I watched it with fondness—my sweet-scented flower—
And cared for it kindly, its health to insure.

I planted my sweet where the dew and the sunlight
Its delicate petals could daily adorn,
Where the wealth of the golden-hued, soft, mellow moonlight
Could watch o'er its slumbers till coming of morn.

But O, to my grief, it soon withered, and surely
It lowered its head 'neath the sunlight so fair,
And the wealth of the golden-hued moonbeams, that brightly
Shone down through the mists of the soft Summer air,

Roused it not, and the sweet, pearly dewdrops of Heaven
In vain moistened sweetly its fast-drooping head;
It swiftly returned to the Earth, which had given—
Its gentle perfume to the breezes had fled.

I saw a wee flower that grew in the wildwood;
And O it was fragile, and O it was fair!
As pure and sweet as the days of our childhood,
It grew 'midst the mosses and grasses so rare.

Uncared for and lowly, with naught to protect it,
It bloomed in the shade of the forest so still,
Where no ray of the life-giving sun could inspect it,
Where storm-winds unfettered did wander at will.

And the innocent bloom of that wild forest-flower
A lesson of truth to my spirit hath taught;
Compared to the wisdom of God, what the power
Of men, and the greatest of works he has wrought?

L. A. OSBORNE.

THE NIHILISTS.

A Sketch of the Great Russian Social Conspiracy.

Levelers of Privilege and Sharpers Of Property.

The papers lately published a dispatch to the London *Daily Telegraph* from Cracow, stating that the Russian railroads were incumbered by the transportation of troops north to check threatened disturbances in various centers of education. These disturbances are said to be the creation of the Nihilist party, which is largely made up of the better educated portion of the Russian nation, and is giving infinite trouble and anxiety to the Czar. The word "Nihil" means "nothing," and the idea of the Nihilist brethren is to reduce things to a state of chaos—to commence *de novo* and fashion out the methods of life in such a way as to avoid all responsibility for paying taxes, or contributing to the support of the Government. The principles of the society are abolition in its most radical sense—abolition of all the barriers that the experience of over a thousand years have been found necessary to keep society together, and they offer nothing in the place of what exists, however much there may be of wrong in it.

ORIGIN OF THE SOCIETY.

The society known as the Nihilists has been in existence several years. It originated in the spring of 1860 with a gentleman named Netchaief, who had adopted the views of social organization which have found expression in the works of Proudhon and the Abbe Constant, and found able and earnest fellow-workers in their dissemination in Dolgoff, Orioff and Ikatscheff, all young men and members of the most educated section of Muscowite society. The right of association and the freedom of the press being non-existent in Russia, a secret organization affords in that country the only means by which novel principles, whether political, religious or social, can be promulgated, and Netchaief proceeded, therefore, to devise a secret system of propagandism; and to attract to it many of the students of the Petroisky University. The society obtained numerous affiliations among all classes of the people, and spread its ramifications from Moscow to all the towns of the Southern provinces; addresses from the United" to "the isolated" were widely circulated, and groups of the initiated formed among the students of the colleges, the soldiers of the garrisons, the artisans of the towns, and the peasants of the rural districts. Wherever five members were initiated a circle was formed, and a certain number of such groups formed a section. The direction of the society was vested in a committee, to which judicial functions were assigned, extending, it is said, even to the infliction of the capital penalty. The whole of the society's proceedings were conducted with the most profound secrecy. All communications in writing were made with a peculiar cipher. Each circle was isolated so that each member knew only the Nihilists composing the circle to which he belonged. In all the correspondence numbers were substituted for names, and the members of the committee were known only to each other. There came to be a division of opinion among the leaders when the organization had taken root as to the means by which the end they had in view should be brought about, Orloff and Ikatscheff being disposed to await the results of the gradual propagation of their ideas among the people, while Netchaief preferred the shorter cut of revolution by physical force. The latter won over his coadjutors to the adoption of his views, but before the plot was ripe for execution some of the peculiarities of personal appearance affected by the initiated—such as short hair and short rough coats—attracted the attention of the authorities, and the police found it necessary to make discoveries concerning them. Dolgoff, who held a position in the society second only to that of Netchaief, was arrested with Prince Cherkesoff, who had supplied the funds for the agitation, and the son of a military man named Rippone. Other arrests were made among the students of the Petrofsky University, and a special commission was opened at Moscow for the trial of the accused. All the prisoners were convicted, but as no acts of treason could be found against them sentences were passed that were considered lenient, Prince Cherkesoff being deprived of his civil rights and his privileges as a member of the nobility, and banished to Siberia for five years, while the rest were condemned to various periods of imprisonment, ranging from three weeks to eighteen months.

This investigation and its results caused a temporary lull in the Nihilist agitation, but it was soon resumed, and the movement spread by degrees to the shores of the Baltic. The minority of decided Socialists had yielded reluctantly to the pressure of circumstances only; left to themselves, they indulged in the conviction of the necessity of overturning all existing order; of annihilating property, state, church, marriage, society, &c.; and of placing Communism instead of Socialism on the throne, and of beginning this great work by the murder of the Czar.

METHODS OF THE NIHILISTS.

During the fall of 1874 printed incitements to revolt were extensively circulated throughout the country, and some of them got into the hands of persons for whom they were not intended. About the same time certain letters and documents came under the notice of M. Zhikhareff, the procurator of the supreme tribunal of Savatov, in the course of judicial proceedings entirely foreign to the Nihilist agitation, and created in the mind of that functionary suspicion of a plot. With the assistance of M. Daviddoff, judge d'instruction at Temboy, he proceeded to investigate the matter, and soon obtained a clue to a wide spread conspiracy, which had for its object the destruction of the existing political and social system and the reconstruction of the government and society on the lines laid down by Communists. So deeply impressed were the conservators of the order with the idea that the international and revolution were synonymous terms that MM. Zhkhareff and Davidoff at once jumped to the conclusion that the Central Committee of the International Association of Workmen were the authors of the plot, but the further prosecution of the inquiry and the arrest of the incriminated persons dispelled that idea and showed the conspiracy to be the work of the Nihilists. On the first report of M. Zhikhareff to the Government, General Sleskin, the chief of the Moscow gendarmerie, was invested with the powers of a Governer General to make arrests, and he proceeded to exercise them with so much zeal and promptitude, and probably with so little regard to the guilt or innocence of the persons whom he swept from their homes, that several hundreds were arrested in a week, chiefly in the towns of Saratov, Samara, Zaroslay, Lambos and Penza, and the neighboring villages and hamlets, and a much larger number placed under the surveillance of the police. A commissioner was appointed at Moscow for the further investigation of the affair and M. Zhikhareff placed at its head. The persons first arrested were principally peasants and artisans, and it was thought that the workingmen's associations or mutual aid might have been instrumental in diffusing revolutionary ideas among the laboring classes. Several of those institutions were in consequence closed, but as the investigation proceeded evidence was obtained which implicated many persons of superior education and social position, and among these a large proportion were officials of the police and judicial departments. The more prominent of the accused were Professor Dakhovsky, of the Laroslar College of Law, and M. Khavanke, President of the General Sessions of the Magistrates of Tcherhigoff. Besides these there were among the arrested many superintendents of the rural police and mediators of the peace—officers appointed under the decree for the emancipation of the Serfs.

THE MEN WHO WERE SUSPECTED.

Among others who fell under suspicion and whose houses were searched by the police were the President of the Supreme Tribunal of Kazan and the Procurator of Orenburg, suspicion having been directed against the latter by his having carried some Nihilist manifestoes to that town, without, it seems, knowing what they were. So numerous were the arrests during November that M. Zhikhareff said early in the following month, in speaking of the labors of the Moscow commission, that so many persons were already in custody that if the trial of each occupied only a day the proceedings would last a year. He suggested, therefore, that the accused be tried in batches. The preliminary investigation, however, was not concluded until the end of June, 1875, when the Minister of Justice made a secret report to the Czar on the affair, and the Minister of Public Instruction issued a circular in reference thereto, announcing that thirty-seven provinces were infected with Nihilism, and directing the teachers of schools to warn their pupils against so dangerous and subversive a system. The publication of this circular created a great sensation, as the facts of the conspiracy had been officially denied by the Government, when they first oozed out, and the journals had been forbidden to give them publication.

UNKNOWN TO THE POLICE.

The extension of the Nihilist propaganda to St. Petersburg was unknown to the police when the Moscow commission began its labors, though a letter from the former city, written at that time, stated that "shortly after General Potapoff succeeded Count Schouvaloff in the direction of the secret police there was a considerable stir among the Nihilists of the Capital, which caused a gentleman here, who is acquainted with many of them, to remark that he should not be surprised to hear of strange events before long. Soon afterwards we heard of the arrests in the South. Here, however, the Nihilists seemed to be as much surprised as anybody else, and though many of their houses have been searched by the police, no arrests have been made. There is, indeed, a strong and very general disposition here to poohpooh the affair, some expressing the opinion that the arrests were due to a desire of General Potapoff to show how clean a new broom can sweep, and others that the secret police have got up the alleged conspiracy with a view to the return to power of Count Schouvaloff. Though whatever moment, if any at all, was designed by the Nihilists, it was prevented by the number of arrests which had been made and the sudden vigilance and the activity of the police. The propaganda went on as before, and arrangements were made for printing a journal in London—the Vpered—and its secret introduction and circulation in Russia. The Nihilists of St. Petersburg embodied by impunity, worked with increased activity. Two students of the University, youths of twenty, both sons of priests, named Diakof and Siriakof, made themselves acquainted, under assumed names, with several of the workmen engaged in a factory, and visited them frequently at their lodgings, where they read and commented upon the story of the four brothers, the adapted translation of the "Historie d'un Paysan," and the narrative of the rebellion of Poughatcheff. Two peasants joined in these readings, and assisted the workmen in circulating the book among their friends. In the same way Diakof and Siriakof contrived to introduce the book into the barracks of the Imperial Guard of Moscow, and especially among the bandsmen. A peasant was employed, at the same time circulating the books among the inhabitants of the village in the vicinity of the Capital. Unfortunately for the Propagandists some of their hearers were in the pay of the secret police, and while professing great interest in the readings and assisting in the circulation of the forbidden books, they communicated to the authorities what was going on.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE CHIEF CONSPIRATORS.

Diakof and Siriakof were thereupon arrested, together with two other students named Veltsof and Viatcheslavof, the two persons who had assisted in circulating the books among the workmen at the Tchesher factory, and two privates of the Moscow regiment, all charged with circulating seditious publications and inciting the subjects of the Czar to rebellion. As there was no apparent connection between the Nihilist propaganda in St. Petersburg and the conspiracy which formed the subject of investigation at Moscow, it was determined to make the affair of the students a matter of separate inquiry. No documents were found in the possession of the accused to indicate affiliation to the Nihilist Association, but copies of the book which have been mentioned were seized by the police, and also the Nihilist song book and an article of a revolutionary tendency from the Vpered on the distress prevailing in the neighborhood of the Samara. Diakof stated at the preliminary investigation that he had read the books to the workmen for the purpose of explaining to them social and economical theories, and he denied having said, as was alleged by agents of the secret police, that the Czar was the source of all the evils that afflict society, adding to the denial the expression of the opinion that the Czar is often restrained by his counselors from carrying out his designs for the welfare of the people. He instanced the reforms which Alexander I. wished to introduce, and which were frustrated by the nobility. Siriakof said that his desire to become acquainted with the workmen arose from his reflections on the present structure of government and society in Russia, by which the lives of the working classes are rendered almost unendurable. He added that, knowing how very sad was the condition of these classes, he thought it his duty to show that they could emerge from it only through a social revolution. They were brought to trial in August, when Diakof and Seriakof refused to defend themselves, on the ground that it was impossible to do so with self-respect when three agents of the police had given evidence against them. All the accused were convicted, and Diakof and Siriakof were condemned to deprivation of civil rights and hard labor in a Siberian fortress, the former for ten and the latter for six yeaas.

The two peasants were condemned to the like penalty for nine years. The third peasant had contrived to elude the vigilance of the police. The two soldiers, who protested that they were ignorant of the character of the books, lost all their advantages of service and were sentenced to imprisonment for nine and twelve months respectively. The results of the prosecution of the 180 persons indicted on the report of the Moscow Commission are not yet known entirely; but whatever they may be, they must be less important than the fact that the Nihilist movement is still going on, and that the journal of the movement continues to be issued from London, and that the Government can suggest no remedy for the evil apart from the terrors of the law, more efficient and a larger amount of religious and moral teaching, and more careful supervision of the young. In October, 1877, evidence was given and proved against twenty members of the Nihilist Society. The remaining eighty were liberated on bail. The prisoners included both men and women, and they resided in different portions of the Empire. A great many witnesses were examined, and the leading counsel of Moscow and St. Petersburg were appointed for the defense. The Government, of course triumphed, but the Nihilist movement is not extinguished, and is as full and vigorous to-day as it ever was.

English Catholics and the War.

Cardinal Manning and Dr. Newman have been asked by good Catholics whether persons whose concience might dictate that England was entering upon an unjustifiable war would be bound, even at the risk of death for refusal, to take up arms. The Cardinal, through his secretary, says: "In replying, it is hardly necessary to say that no one would be justified in going forth to slay others merely to give expression to the vindictive feelings of diplomatists. But this is not likely to be on the part of our Government the object of any war with Russia into which England may possibly be drawn." Dr. Newman has sent the following reply: "Soldiers have engaged in a profession, and promised service and loyalty to the Queen. They cannot leave it suddenly at their own will. If, indeed, they were called upon, by virtue of their profession, to sin, of course they must not obey, they must be put to death rather than obey, but they must be certain that it is sin before they can religiously refuse. They have no duty, no liberty to refuse to serve now in a war against Russia, unless they are perfectly sure that the war is unjust. Till then their duty to the Queen is in force, and it remains so, though they may fear, they may believe, though they may have strong grounds for thinking, that the war is unjust. They cannot release themselves from their duty on a doubt or an opinion. And much as I, for one, dissapprove of the war, and deplore it, certainly I am not sure that there are not just grounds for resisting the measures at present carried out by the Russians. It is not out and out a clear case that the Russians are altogether right and we altogether wrong."

SENATOR BOREson is going to Europe. He should be compelled to cross over in one of the ships he "repaired" while Secretary of the Navy.

THE BACKBITER.

There's some one living in this town
(Maybe you know her name,
And maybe, should I write it down,
Your own might prove the same).
Who, when you say, "He's good," will cry,
"Indeed! You think that's true,
But," very confidentially,
"You wouldn't—if you knew!"

One says, "What pretty girl goes by?"
Oh, horrors! you don't think
So!—Since we're you and I,
I'll say, her parents drink.
And she—well, I won't tell it out,
Though I've no doubt 'tis true,
You think she's nice and pretty—but
You wouldn't, if you knew!"

If one sings sweetly, "How she flats!"
If dressed in taste, "What style!"
Supremely "vulgar" all her hats,
Her dresses simply "vile."
And when good Deacon Busby failed
(A noble man and true),
She said when we his lot bewailed,
"You wouldn't, if you knew!"

Let those admire and love who can
This malice-breathing dame,
Who seems to think a prosperous man
Must surely be to blame.
That beauty is a mark of sin:
That goodness must be crime;
She sees but thieves and rascals in
The heroes of the time.

Sometimes she doesn't hesitate
To tell us what she knows,
And in nine cases out of eight
A lie is all she shows.
For virtue's sake, I hope to find
One good old doctrine true,
Some heat for such I should not mind,
You wouldn't—If you knew.

—KATE CLARK,
in the Springfield (Mass.) Republcain.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

STRAUSS leads the orchestra at the Paris exhibition.

O'BRIEN, the millionaire, began life as a bar-tender.

THE memoirs of Prince Metternich are to be published this month.

A SON of Gortschakoff is Russian Minister to Switzerland.

MRS. SENATOR STANLEY MATTHEWS is "not beautiful, but lovely."

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S grave is marked only by a small white stone.

EX-SENATOR JONES, of Iowa, has gone to farming at eighty years of age.

GILMORE'S Band will discourse "Yankee Doodle" to "them Kings" in Paris, July 4.

CARDINAL MANNING uses his nose to open his letters with. It is as thin as a paper knife.

MRS. A. T. STEWART has a fine suite of rooms fitted up in the Womans' hotel for her own use.

JOHN J. CRITTENDEN used to say that Dan Voorhees was the most eloquent man in this country.

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT is a prudent man of business, and the possessor of a comfortable fortune.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN, it is reported, will live in Washington next winter and give numerous brilliant entertainments.

THE Mussulman revolt continues; the leader believes with Saxe, that being Kahn of Persia, there is nothing that they can't.

ARKANSAS statesmen, who are desirous of running for Governor, United States Senator, and the like, advertise in the papers.

THE estate of Oakes Ames will not yield his heirs more than $25,000. At the time of his death he was estimated to be worth nearly $15,000,000.

THE Prince of Wales received last year from his duchy of Cornwall £69,339 net. This, with £40,000 a year from Parliament, makes up his income.

CHICAGO *Times*: The Marshal-President of France: Is Col. John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, here? He is. Then let the exposition commence to exposish.

"I WOULD interview Apollo," says Gath, "if I could hold him long enough by the hair." With Gath clinging to his hair what a sweet pair of lyres Apollo would have!

THE wages of men servants at Boston now range from $12 to $20 a month, about the same that women get, and only the most experienced command the higher figure.

MLLE. LEONIDE LEBLANC, one of the actresses in Dumas' new play, wears a white satin dress in one of the acts trimmed with $60,000 worth of diamonds and $40,000 of pearls.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, the great Hebrew philanthropist, is now ninety-five years old, but still hale vigorous, and devoted to the great object of his life, the restoration of Jerusalem.

HARRY DUSSEAULT, a French Canadian, has accomplished the feat of walking on the water at Taunton. With a pair of tin shoes, three feet long by one wide, in which air is confined, he walked, or rather skated, a quarter of a mile in six minutes.

A BOSTON man named Samuel B. Hale, who has been farming in Buenos Ayres forty-five years, owns now 28,000 acres of rich prairie, 3,000 cattle, 500 horses, 110,000 sheep and 1,400 hogs. The fences cost $26,000. Last year the wool product of the farm netted 532,000 pounds, and there was a yield of 300,000 pounds of tallow, also 25,540 sheepskins.

MRS. VAN COTT, in her recent campaign in Buffalo, pathetically described the agony she went through at her conversion before she parted with her wedding-ring. She could easily give up her diamonds and jewelry; but "that little worn hoop," which her husband had kissed before he died, she could not part with. "But the Lord would have the ring," and she finally yielded and was saved.

IN Philadelphia sometimes the critic condemns but always encourages. In New York he has dyspepsia of the brain. Impressions are not made upon him by music. His pen writes out the ideas of disordered intellects. He never encourages, but the New York public are always warm and kind. They are not afraid of the critic, and applaud or condemn without his sanction. They are brave. But the Philadelphia and Boston public are also most delightful. In the West they are not so pleasant or discriminating, but sometimes more enthusiastic.—*Max Strakosch.*

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to the terms of our premium list for subscribers to THE WEEKLY POST, the offer only extended to April 1, 1878; but in view of the fact that many persons engaged in getting up clubs have not secured the lists, (and therefore the premiums they were anxious for) we have concluded *to extend the time until July 1, 1878.* Therefore persons sending us clubs, in accordance with the terms of the notice printed on the second page of this issue, any time up until the first of July, will be entitled to the premiums specified; which include

A first class spring buggy;

Eirst class sewing machines;

American solid silver hunting case watches;

WEBSTER'S Unabridged Dictionary; and

A copy of THE DAILY POST for six months;

In accordance with the number of the club. We also extend our offer of the beautiful premium engraving, of "Mother and Child," to every advance paying yearly subscriber to THE WEEKLY POST, up until July 1, 1878. This engraving is admired by every one who has seen it, and cannot be purchased in any picture store in Pittsburgh for the full subscription price of the paper.

NEW HONORS FOR SIMON CAMERON

The home organ of the CAMERONS—the Harrisburg *Telegraph*—is endeavoring to elevate ancient SIMON on a pedestal, as the only man in America, who, in 1861, before Bull's Run, comprehended the tremendous character of the impending civil war. We think the organ had better let General CAMERON'S connection with the war, which mainly consisted in the prosecution of fat contracts, rest in peace. The *Telegraph's* claim is that CAMERON wanted the first call for troops in April 1861 for 500,000 men instead of 75,000, therefore he was a great military and civil genius. Colonel MCCLURE takes up this assertion and shows by unimpeachable and conclusive evidence, that CAMERON as Secretary of War, in May, 1861, refused troops proffered by Pennsylvania for three years, preferring, such was his comprehension of the coming storm, the three months' men, some of whom, their terms having expired, marched off the Bull Run battle field to the music of the enemy's cannon. The troops rejected by CAMERON were accepted by the State, under a special law, and in this way the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps was created. The State assumed all responsibility for the Reserves, appropriating three millions of dollars for the purpose, as the Secretary of War, himself a Pennsylvanian, not only revoked the order calling for their service, but declared they were not needed. Says Colonel MCCLURE:

Most of these regiments (of the Reserve) were organized when the Bull Run defeat taught the country how the national authorities had failed to appreciate the magnitude of the war, and the President, the Secretary of War, and every sincere patriot in the land trembled for the safety of the capital. There were no reserves any place which had been provided by the Secretary of War, for they were uniformly declared to be unnecessary. It was then that the hearts of loyal men swelled up with gratitude to General Patterson and Governor Curtin, as the lightning flashed the news from State to State that the Pennsylvania Reserves were in readiness and on their march to Washington to reinforce the routed army of Bull Run; and never was such grateful music heard by President Lincoln, Secretary Cameron and the affrighted host of Congress, as that of the steady step of the Pennsylvania Reserves as they marched along Pennsylvania avenue to reinspire the decimated and almost despairing army that clustered on the Virginia heights opposite Washington.

It is further stated by Colonel MCCLURE, who, we presume, has made an examination, that the correspondence between the State and Federal authorities relative to the acceptance of the additional troops from this State, *has been abstracted from the records both at Harrisburg and Washington*, since 1867, when Governor CURTIN retired from office. We judge these documents had to be got rid of before the claim was put forward that SIMON CAMERON was only saved from being the preserver of his country by the fact he was turned out of the War Department by LINCOLN, for questionable action in relation to awarding war contracts.

In confirmation of what is stated by Colonel MCCLURE about CAMERON'S incapacity to comprehend the crisis, we may say that in the spring of 1861 a delegation from Pittsburgh waited on him at the War Office, to secure permission to organize regiments of a reserve force from our idle population, which had been largely increased by the prostration of business at the outset of the war. General GEORGE W. CASS and the editor of THE POST were of the committee; but Secretary CAMERON pooh-poohed the idea of additional force being necessary, and refused any encouragement of the suggested regiments, on the ground of expense. The government couldn't afford it was his idea, and the war was not to be so much of a shower after all. Bull Run wakened CAMERON up, and he was only too glad to accept the forces CURTIN'S forethought had provided.

—But that is a curious story, is it not, about all the correspondence showing these important historical facts, being abstracted from the War Department at Washington and the archives at Harrisburg? Who could have rifled the letter books? We wonder! Of course, not the CAMERONS. Their traditional virtue is a bomb proof into which they can retire, protecting themselves from all such suspicion. It must have been CURTIN who destroyed these evidences of his own cleverness and CAMERON'S stupidity, out of pure love for CAMERON.

A LAWLESS AND RECKLESS JUDGE.

In the tidal wave of labor reform that swept Luzerne county last fall, a young lawyer named STANTON, who had served one term in the State Senate to the disgust of his associates, was elected Assistant Law Judge on the Labor ticket. If STANTON had the credit of sincerity, he would be accounted the wildest sort of Red Republican or Communist; but everybody believes his extreme views are merely feigned, to play on the passions of the suffering and ignorant people in the anthracite region. He has prospered at his trade, in three years having been State Senator, member of Congress for an unexpired term and Common Pleas Judge. He is of inferior abilities, little learning, but we think the most unmitigated demagogue we have ever heard talk in the Legislature of this State. That's saying a good deal.

This man, as a judge, is a danger and threat to society. He is the enemy of respectability and property, which in nine cases out of ten, in this country, are the fruits of honest industry and frugality.

On Tuesday, Judge STANTON at Scranton, consummated a most atrocious perversion of justice, which has aroused great excitement in the Eastern part of the State, by sentencing a Mr. PAULI to solitary confinement in prison for two years. PAULI was convicted of forgery by a pressure from the bench, notwithstanding his blameless character for a long life time. The alleged forgery consisted of an alteration made in a contract of lease between PAULI and a Mr. JOHNSON, and the evidence of every one present when the contract was made, established the fact that the addition to the lease was inserted by Mr. PAULI before JOHNSON signed it, and that JOHNSON was distinctly and fully told of it before he executed it. Every man present—even the prosecutor—testified to Mr. PAULI'S innocence of the crime, and yet he is convicted because, as Judge STANTON said on Tuesday in a disgraceful harrangue from the bench, the lesson had to be taught that wealth and social position are not desirable attributes to possess within the jurisdiction of his court. No motive was shown for the crime, and the District Attorney, in moving, as it was his duty, for sentence, declared his belief in the innocence of Mr. PAULI. After sentence, STANTON endeavored to embarrass PAULI'S counsel in obtaining the record for presentation to the Supreme Court; but the case has gone to that tribunal, and it will doubtless check the infamy of Judge STANTON. It has already directed the issue of a writ of *allocatur*, which will have the effect of releasing Mr. PAULI on bail, and bringing his case before the Supreme Court for review.

—Have the Labor Reformers any more Judges in reserve of the STANTON pattern? They could hardly improve on it by importing from Paris.

WIELDS POWER TO MAKE IT GIVE THE BEST POLITICAL RETURNS.

In Col. MCCLURE'S *Times* we find the following in reference to the confirmation of Col. QUAY as Recorder of Philadelphia:

The truth is that the Democratic Senators did not want Quay in the Recorder's office because he is a bold and able leader, and wields power to make it give the best political returns.

There is no pretence he is especially fitted to discharge the duties of the office, he was selected, because he is a bold and able leader, and wields power to make it give the best political returns. Exactly so. Col. MCCLURE will enjoy the luxury of fighting against an increased ring majority during the remnant of his days, if the new Recorder is the kind of man the *Times* reports him. He is the brains, as MACKEY is the motive power of the most corrupt and relentless organization which ever disgraced the State, and which the editor of the *Times* affects to denounce. It is not pretended that QUAY was selected for any other reason, than that he would use the office for the advancement of the Ring, and the act was so framed that the emoluments would justify a liberal outlay in cash, and have at the same time a bold and able leader who would wield his power to make the best political returns. He can say to five thousand saloon proprietors and men who sell liquor—unless there is a good political return, they may look out for the consequences. The Pilgrim Club may hang their banner on the outer wall and manufacture repeaters and ballot-box stuffers to their hearts content, whilst the good citizens howl reform, and the unterrified continue to vote, the new dynasty will take care of the returns and the returned.

JUDGE AGNEW.

Since we started the name of Judge AGNEW there has been untold trouble in the wigwam. A hurrying to and fro, afternoon sessions, and nightly powwows, and it is not all over yet. We are given to understand our conduct is inexplicable, that we were supposed to have sufficient business on hand to keep us employed in discussing little differences of opinion in the Democratic party without picking out clubs in the Republican ranks to break slates.

There is not the slightest dissension in the Democratic party, which affords us time and opportunity to devote a little attention to our friends on the other side. If, through our efforts, they will be obliged to take Judge AGNEW to strengthen their ticket they ought to be obliged to us. We do not see any resolution of thanks in the following forced squeak from the organ of Radicals in the county, the *Gazette*, in relation to the matter. It says:

It is reported that Judge Agnew will be nominated for the Supreme Bench. If so, it will present a very serious consideration. If the Democrats join on his name he will be elected. As he is really a Republican, it is a very serious question whether sound policy does not call on the Republican party not to put itself in a losing position by selecting a separate candidate. If through a combination of Democrats and Nationals, on a man not at all repugnant to the Republican party, we are doomed to certain defeat as to the Supreme Judge, it becomes a very serious question whether weakness at that point does not endanger the ticket at other and more important points. It is beyond all controversy clear that it is better to endorse Agnew's nomination, than to allow him to be elected under Democratic and National auspices. Certainly no man, however worthy, should stand in the way of the success of the entire party. Besides, it is extremely dangerous to make the ticket weak at any one point.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The contest over the control of the next House of Representatives promises to be one of the most lively political fights the country has ever seen. It is "the last ditch" of Republicanism. Defeated in obtaining a majority of the House, with the Senate certainly against them, the Administration discarded by and discarding the party, and with very nearly two-thirds of the States under control of the Democracy, we don't see what excuse the Republican party can have for existing. There are none of those great issues possible by which it has so often aroused the fanaticism of its partisans, and on the questions which seem to be impending in the near future it is hopelessly divided. Although the Democrats are by no means a unit, yet they are compact and united compared with their opponents. Added to all this, it will be many years before the Republicans can clear their party of the stigma of the stolen Presidency. The sense of this great wrong is to-day a bond of union for the Democracy and an incentive to renewed exertion to secure control of the Federal Government in all its branches.

But these general ideas hardly apply in all their force to the struggle this fall for a majority in the next House, because the Republicans possess great advantages in the unjust apportionment of Congressional districts in the close States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. These five great States are entitled to 112 members of the House; at the last Presidential election they cast 3,420,171 votes, or much more than one-third of the whole number. They had in 1870 nearly fifteen millions of population, or about two-fifths of the population of the entire Union.

It is on these States, in the election for representatives, that the political complexion of the next House will very likely be determined. Parties are closely divided in them all, except New York, where TILDEN got a majority of over 26,000. In every one of these States the Republican party made the apportionment. At the election in 1876, when three and a half millions of votes were polled in the five States, TILDEN had a popular majority of 22,550 on the aggregate vote. Nevertheless the Democrats only elected the same year 46 out of the 112 representatives in this Congress, while the Republicans, although in a minority, carried 66 out of the 112 Congressmen. These figures form the most convincing and unanswerable arraignment of the unscrupulous, deperate and reckless partizanship of the Radical party that could possibly be framed. There is no escape from them. The same infamous system of disfranchisement has also been adopted in apportioning members of the Legislature in New York, Pennsylvania and Indiana. The Radical party, to perpetuate its ascendancy, has practically suspended the operation of the representative principle in our form of government.

In Ohio, we notice with great pleasure, the Democrats do not propose any longer to submit to disfranchisement, and will pass at the present session of the Legislature a law reapportioning the Congressional districts on principles of justice and honesty. With a majority last fall of 25,000, we are only reasonably sure of six out of the twenty Congressmen from the State. In Indiana, with a majority of 10,000, we have only four out of thirteen members, and in New York, with a majority of 32,000, the delegation stands 17 Republicans to 16 Democrats. Cheating is ingrained in the Republican party, for this is the Florida and Louisiana business in another shape.

But taking matters at their worst, the Democrats have something more than an even chance of carrying the next House. An analysis of the vote in the various States, shows that the Democrats have three times the number of absolutely safe districts which the Republicans have, while the number of districts which went Republican at the past election, but are "shaky," is much larger than the corresponding number on the other side. The Democratic majority in the present House, as the contested seats have resulted, is only fifteen. Fifteen Democratic members hold their seats by majorities smaller than 500, and ten of these by majorities less than 100. The Republicans have thirteen members elected by less than 500, but only two by less than 100. It is likely the contest for the next House will be fought out in these twenty-eight districts with less than 300 majority. It is where both parties will put in their hardest work. Of course there are districts giving much larger majorities, which may be revolutionized by the mutations of politics; but it is around these close districts public interest will center.

—The first election for member of the Forty-sixth Congress takes place in Oregon in June. The State has but one member, and should the Presidential election of 1880 go to the House as many think probable, the vote of this single member from Oregon may determine who shall be the next President.

PREPARATIONS are now being made by the Democracy to make a vigorous canvass in the fall campaign. The join committee appointed at a recent meeting of the Democratic caucus, met in Washington yesterday and discussed the situation. An Executive Campaign Committee, composed of good workers and able men, was appointed, who will not let the work lag on their hands. The Florida frauds received considerable attention, and the opinion was generally expressed the honor of the American people demanded a thorough investigation. It was decided, however, that no resolution to that effect should be presented in Congress on Monday next, leaving the matter of definite action to some future time.

A Republican caucus also was held, and all that need be said to show the straits the Republican party are in, is, that it was decided to offer a resolution in the Senate declaring articles fourteenth and fifteenth of the amendments of the Constitution duly and legally ratified. Every expedient will be resorted to to build up the tottering party, but it is too late.

MEXICO is fomenting another revolution which will result, according to the views of correspondents well informed on Mexican affairs, in the overthrow of DIAZ. LERDO is growing stronger day by day, and it is difficult to prevent garrisons proclaiming in his favor. General ESCOBEDO is in Texas brewing trouble, and LERDO followers are taxing their ingenuity to involve our Government and produce additional complications with Mexico. At a session of the Cabinet yesterday serious attention was given the matter. General ORD has been instructed to prevent any invasion of Mexican territory. Orders will also be issued for the prevention of a violation of the neutrality laws.

Needless Waste of National Resources

The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives has reported a joint resolution directing the suspension until 1885—or for seven years—of the purchase of national bonds for the Sinking Fund. This resolution is most wise, just and timely. The act of 1862 provided that the government should retire annually a sum of the public debt equal to 1 per cent. of that debt. This provision of law was not executed until 1869, and since then there have been purchased for the Sinking Fund bonds exceeding the legal requirement to the amount of $241,488,168. This does not include some $137,000,000 of the debt purchased by Secretary Boutwell and canceled. The annual purchase of the debt required by the Sinking Fund is now something in excess of $20,000,000, but the interest on the bonds so purchased does not cease. The whole sum of debt purchased for the Sinking Fund continues to bear interest, which interest is employed to purchase other debt. The total annual purchase of bonds for the Sinking Fund is now nearly $35,000,000. The present generation who have furnished the money to purchase these several hundred millions of the public debt have not had any relief from the tax for interest. When a man pays the principal of a debt, he ought to be exempt thereafter from paying interest thereon; but the country is still taxed to pay interest on all the debt, the principal of which has been paid. There can be no moral or legal objection to the suspension of further purchases for the Sinking Fund, because there is no creditor demanding it, and the Government is already in excess of the requirements of the law to nearly two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The question for members of Congress to ask themselves is, whether the $160,000,000 to $200,000,000, which will be paid into the Sinking Fund during the next eight years, will not be of more benefit to the country if left in the hands of the people than if paid into the Treasury to pay bonds which are not due, and which bonds when paid will still continue to bear interest. The Senate Committee has negatived a proposition similar to that reported to the House, but we hope this will not deter the House from passing the bill of the Ways and Means Committee.

Population and Water Supply of London.

The population of London is now about three and a half millions, and its rate of increase is such that it doubles in forty years. If, however, we include all the area which the Registrar General calls the "Greater London," the population reaches the enormous total of 4,225,000. This makes London by far the most populous capital the world has ever seen. If the past and present rate of increase is kept up, fifty years from now nearly ten millions of people will be gathered together in that vast metropolis, and the resources of municipal government will be taxed to their utmost. The great danger which confronts the health of London is pointed out by a writer in *Fraser's Magazine*, and it lies in the water supply and sewage of the city. The sewage when it does not rain, amounts to more than one hundred and twenty millions of gallons a day. All this pollution is poured into the Thames at a mean distance of twelve and a quarter miles below London Bridge, and so great is its quantity that the stream consists of from one-fourth to one-third sewage, and two-thirds to three-fourths river water. As the population of the city increases, of course this evil will be steadily augmented, and unless something else is done with the filth of the city, the Thames will become simply a great sewer, fatal to the health of the millions who live along its banks. The standard of river purity, as officially fixed by an English commission, determines any water that contains 13 grains by weight of suspended matter in 100,000 to be polluted. Judged by this, the daily pollution of the Thames, between Barking and Crossness is five times that regarded as inadmissible.

Water is supplied to the 533,000 houses of the metropolis by eight companies, and the available supply, drawn from the basin of the Thames, is claimed to be sufficient for a population of five millions. The Metropolitan Board of Works, alleging that the water is impure in quality, have attempted to get possession of the property of the eight companies, so as to manage the water supply themselves. Their plan is to lay a duplicate set of pipes over the whole area of the city, for the purpose of supplying water for drinking purer than that now furnished, and also to keep a constant water supply, under a considerable hydraulic pressure, available for putting out fires.

WE trust that there will be found honor and justice enough in both branches of Congress to defeat any scheme that may be initiated to interfere with the rights and privileges of the Indian nations. There is more than a suspicion that certain parties, rings and corporate interests have dark designs upon the rights of the Indians in the Territory as they have been secured to them by the most solemn treaties with the United States. It costs this year the Creeks, the Cherokees, the Chickasaws, the Choctaws and the Seminoles, a total of about $23,000 to keep a delegation in Washington to look after the interests of the various tribes and see that they are not cheated of their liberties and their vested rights. The present organization of the Territory is an obstacle to the success of certain railroad schemes, and therefore vigilance is needed on the part of the civilized and industrious Indians of the nations, for there is speculative mischief brewing against them. This state of things produces an uneasy feeling, and one of the delegation recently stated that his people would willingly pay $50,000 to the United States to be let alone. It ought not to be necessary to hire this Government to keep its pledges in good faith. On the contrary we cannot afford to refuse protection to the arrangement that now prevails in the Indian Territory. The tactics there employed have brought better results than any other Indian policy we have ever tried, and to reverse them now would not only be unjust to others but disastrous to ourselves.—*Boston Post.*

THE Nihilists of Russia get their name in about the same way as Yankee Doodle became the title of our oldest National air—it was given them in derision by their enemies, and they adopted it. It is said that they believe in nothing and that their aim is to destroy all existing institutions, social, political and religious. Upon the hoped-for ruins they propose to erect—nothing; so that the name is as good a one as any other, and their acceptance of it was about the most consistent act of their record. They represent a phase of the communistic idea that is growing in impudence if not in strength in all civilized countries, and is one of the issues to which the wisest statesmanship and most unflinching social conservatism will have to be devoted in the near future. Curiously enough, in Russia, where education is hardly up to the general European average and far below the standards that prevail in America, the type of communism is far higher in the scale of brains and social prominence than in any other country.

FATHER CUDDIHY'S war on the Hibernian Society in Milford, Mass., was renewed on Sunday, when he declared the pews of Hibernians in his church vacant. He is seventy years old, and one of the most learned of Roman Catholic priests in this country. Recently a Hibernian society was organized in Milford. He denounced the order in strong terms, called the members vermin, and commanded his congregation to have nothing to do with a forthcoming Hibernian ball. His Bishop subsequently sustained the stand he had taken; but some of the congregation went to the ball, and on Sunday he expressed a very severe opinion of them. One was a singer in the choir, and he expelled her.

COL. MCCLURE says, the grave question for the Pittsburgh Convention to decide will be the relation the Democracy is to sustain to the Nationals. There may be practical fusion without formal fusion. The State tickets may be entirely different, and the legislative tickets be made the objective point by both sides. The action of the Convention will do much to promote or hinder such unity, and upon it may depend the whole State ticket, the majority of the Congressional delegation, the Legislature and the United States Senator.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

JEFFERSON and Tioga will select delegates on the 14th inst. and Lancaster on the 15th.

H. W. LEE and A. D. Dunnin are the delegates to the Democratic State Convention from the seventh and eighth districts of Luzerne.

THE Republicans of Schuykill county have organized a first class factional fight, and will send contesting delegations to the State Convention to be held at Harrisburg May 15.

THE following delegates to the Democratic State Convention were chosen last Saturday: McKean county, A. M. Benton; Snyder, Thomas Bower; Union, Col. R. B. Barber, and Hon. Wm. Elliott, for the 27th Senatorial district. They were all instructed to vote for Dill for Governor.

AT a mass convention of the Democracy of Clarion, on Monday evening of last week, the following resolution, among others, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Clarion county, knowing well the high character and great ability of Hon. G. A. Jenks, who so efficiently and creditably represented this district in Congress, cordially and earnestly recommend him as a proper candidate for the nomination by the Democratic State Convention for Governor, and he is hereby authorized to appoint the delegates for this county, who are hereby instructed to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Commenting upon this the Clarion *Democrat* of the 25th says:

The Democrats of this county, by resolution, have instructed for Hon. Geo. A. Jenks for Governor, and authorized him to appoint his own delegates. The feeling over the county is unanimous and enthusiastic for Mr. Jenks—he being regarded almost as much a citizen of Clarion county as of Jefferson. Not only through the counties composing his old congressional district, but through the entire oil regions he would prove an acceptable candidate, and poll a vote largely in excess of his party strength. Should the convention at Pittsburgh make him the standard bearer of the party, success is assured.

Just So.

[Washington Post.]

The alleged existence of secret armed organizations in the South was one of the means employed to fire the Northern heart in the campaigns of 1872 and 1876. Radical papers were filled with bitter denunciation of the Southern people, their court and peace officers, for permitting such organizations to exist. They were called upon to suppress the rifle clubs and stamp out the ku-klux, as if such suppression and stamping out were a light task admitting of easy and instant performance. At the present time, in nearly all the large cities of the North, oath-bound secret organizations, armed with the best modern appliances, meet every night and drill and discipline. They decline to explain their objects further than to state that they propose to resist unlawful arrests and protect their rights. They number many thousands, and include what are regarded as the most dangerous elements of our heterogeneous population. They create a vague terror in the public mind, alarm capitalists and add much to the general demoralization of business. Yet the same journals and the same men who so bitterly inveighed against the South for not suppressing the rifle clubs and similar associations, now confess that there is no lawful means of putting down or even checking these manifestations of the communistic spirit. It is conceded that these men have a lawful right to band together in secret, to bear arms and to drill, and that a criminal intention cannot be assumed in advance of criminal acts. Meantime quiet reigns and good order prevails throught the South, and we do not notice in the newspapers of that section any abuse of the Northern people for not wiping out the American commune.

What Queen Vic. Has Done.

[From a Speech of Mons. Nadaud in the French Assembly.]

"She has done other things, but you would laugh too much if I told them to you." [Voices: "No! no! Tell them!"]

M. Martin Nadaud—It will be permitted me to say, me, an old Republican, who can not be suspected of Royalism, that after being mounted upon the throne, she has rendered another service, and it would be well that that service might be rendered to France by our French women of the higher classes. Mother of a family of nine children, she has suckled the whole nine of them. [Tremendous laughter and applause on the Left.] Hold on! Yes, she has suckled all nine of them!

Monsieur Robert Mitchell—"You can not, however, ask that of Marshal MacMahon!"

M. Martin Nadaud—"I have only a word more to say. When she knows that there are noble ladies who abandon their infants to nurses, she will not receive them at court. That grand and sublime example bears its fruits. Mothers and children find themselves the better for it, and it would be better that we forget less in France these maternal and humane precepts."

Where Recorder Quay Lives.

[From Collector Rutan's Beaver Argus.]

The Philadelphia Recorder bill became a law last Thursday, and during the same day Colonel Quay, *of this place*, was appointed by the Governor as Recorder of the city of Philadelphia for a term of ten years. We congratulate the Colonel on his good luck.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A LADY in Mt Sterling, Ky., eighteen years old, has been married six years, and has three children.

PARSON NEVAN, who is now pastor of the Seventh Avenue Church, New York, is drawing immse audiences.

THERE are in Vienna four suburbs containing 200,000 people for whom there is church accommodation for 2,000.

"A BEVY of the elite of Philadelphia enjoy a Fete Champetre." That is a Chicago *Times* head-liner a prize fight.

EX-POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESSWELL'S furniture in his $100,000 Washington house is also assessed at $100,000.

JOHN BRIGHT said, in a recent speech at Rochdale, that one-third of all the land in the United Kingdom belongs to 935 men.

HENRI ROCHEFORT was recently married for the second time. He is now 38 years old and no as revolutionary as he used to be.

EX-ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has leased his mansion in Washington and lives in a boarding house. The whereabouts of the satin-lined landau are not stated.

"IF the income tax passes," says Mr. Jordan L. Mott, the great New York iron-founder, "it will make a nation of sneaks and perjurers, and hell will have to be enlarged."

THE Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that a note given for a church subscription does not carry with it an obligation to pay since it is given without consideration.

M. JOHANN STRAUSS and his father, Eduard Strauss, have agreed to give concerts at the Tuilleries Gardens during the Exhibition. The orchestra will be composed of sixty musicians.

DEACON JOSEPH BORDEN'S son of New Bedford, Mass., has stolen $1,200 and eloped with a married woman. He had been religiously trained, and was librarian in a Sunday school.

NEW HAVEN will soon have a law in force giving one dollar for any unmuzzled dog presented at the pound. A boy has eleven puppies, raised for the purpose, all ready to be realized on.

EDWARD L. PALACIUS, a colored servant of Mr. Chester Griswold, of New York, has made a hit as *Bertuccio*, in "The Fool's Revenge;" and his employer proposes to encourage his dramatic aspirations.

A high dignitary in the Vatican pocketed $3,000 left by Pius IX. to be distributed among certain subordinates. Upon learning the facts, he was indignantly dismissed from his office by the present Pontiff.

CHANG-YU-HSING, a gentleman of 35, who moves in the highest society, of China has arrived at Marseilles, en route for the Paris Exposition. He is eigth feet four inches high, and is married, his wife being a lean little Englishwoman.

A LONDON Alderman took a $20,000 lunch the other day. He intended to buy an estate, but took a hearty lunch, fell asleep, was too late for the auction, and had to pay the bidder who had secured the property £10,000 for his bargain.

M. GEROME, the painter, has taken to sculpture, and will send to the Paris International Exhibition a bronze groupe about seven feet high, representing two gladiators, one of whom is awaiting the signal of the inverted thumbs to dispatch the other.

STEELE MACKAYE'S play, "Won at Last," is highly spoken of. The author, who is an American, gives good promise of his excellence as a dramatist—it was his adaptation of "Rose Michel" which Rose Etyinge played for 150 nights at the Union Square, New York.

LONDON *Truth* tells of a boy who unsuspectingly sat down on a palette filled with a variety of colors in great disorder. The painter was enraged until the boy stood up, when he exclaimed: "Stand still, boy, don't move; you've got a magnificent Turner on your breeches."

ALTHOUGH nearly fourscore, Caleb Cushing is still a remarkable specimen of physical and mental vigor. For forty years, incredible as it may seem, he has devoted from sixteen to eighteen hours a day to intellectual labor, and thrived under it. His capacity for work is unbounded even now, and his health and endurance are seldom paralleled.

THE Russian Government is understood to have concluded a contract with the Russian National Provision Company for the immediate supply of 9,500,000 portions of preserved food, and for the supply of 7,500,000 annually during the succeeding seven years. The present supply will consist of 5,225,000 portions of preserved meat and 4,273 portions of extract of meat.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company pays its Directors a gold piece at every meeting. There are twenty-nine Directors, who receive $10 apiece, making $290 for each meeting. Eleven persons are the Executive Committee, who get $5 at each weekly meeting, or $55; then the Committee on Expenditures meets daily, and its three members, Messrs. Twombley, Morgan, and Thorn, $30 apiece a week, always in gold.

CHRISTIAN MEIAR was generally called Devil Meiar in Ripley county, Ohio, because he was regarded as the wickedest man in that part of the State. His evil deeds were many, and at last he was suspected of hastening the death of his sick wife by choking her. A vigilance committee ordered him to quit the county, but he would not go. They tarred and feathered him, but still he refused to give up his home. Then they hanged him.

JENNIE JUNE is the wife of the editor of the *Graphic*, and the mother of three or four children. In appearance she is slender, delicate and frail, yet possessed of one of those nervous, wiry temperaments that have almost unlimited powers of endurance. Her eyes and hair are dark, the latter brushed back from a broad, high forehead; her mouth is firm and resolute, showing an uncommon amount of will and determination; she dresses handsomely, but not in the extreme of fashion.

PROFESSOR ROLLESTON, in a lecture on the history of the domestication of animals, gave it as his opinion that mammals were domesticated long before birds, and that of the mammals the dog was the first domesticated, the pig the second, and the ox the third; in other words, that the first animal domesticated was domesticated as an ally of the hunter, the second for purposes of food, and the third as a beast of burden, though one which was afterwards found to be more useful for purposes of food when his place as a beast of burden had been supplied by the horse.

LINES FOR MSIC.

When thou ary,
I know not w.
I love thee, but I picture theee so deeply:
But when thet gone,
And I'm alor
I marvel that I held thee in so cheaply.

Thy smile antalk,
Thy glance, r walk,
In vain regret I picture arremember:
Ah well I mat
Recall the ist
Of June amid the darkness December.

Ah, cruel fat
That all too te
We learn the golden valusf our pleasure—
That it mugo
Before we kow
How passing sweet it was have our treasure.

Perverse arore,
Too blind tose,
That idle memories only ad to sorrow.
Enjoy to-day
While yet yi may:
Why wait until to-day bomes to-morrow?
—*Good Words*

A CANOE VOYAGE.

Over Two Thousand Miles in a Paper Cano.

From Quebec to the Gulf Coast of Florita.

In the summer of 1874 Mr. N. H. Bishop undertook to travel in a canoe from Quebec, Canada, to the Gulf coast of Florida, for the double purpose of exploring the wonderful system of island water courses which lies our Atlantic coast, and of showing how nearly continuous is the inland water-way available for the use of light-draught vessels, from the northern to the southern border of the United States. He began the voyage with one companion in a wooden canoe, but upon his arrival at Troy, New York, he exchanged his wooden canoe for one made of paper, which weighed only fifty-eight pounds, and, dismissing his assistant, made the remainder of his journey—two thousand miles—alone in his frail shell. Of course Mr. Bishop has written a book. "The Voyage of the Paper Canoe," and it is one of the pleasantest for summer reading.

In his journey along the Southern coast the author was an object of curiosity to ignorant folk and the object of polite and hospitable attention from persons of every degree. He slept where he could, and saw some strange contrasts among his entertainers. One night he passed with a "Cracker," a rude, ignorant, but hospitable host, who did the honors of his cabin in the woods with as true a sense of the high moral law of hospitality as the master of any mansion ever had. The next night, perhaps, he was the guest of a distinguished ex-Governor, and dined off old family plate; the next was passed in a negro's hut, where the traveler was visited by all the negroes in the country round about; and the next in the cabin of a coast-survey vessel in company with the courteous officers of the navy. It was a strange jumble of varying experiences, but it served to give Mr. Bishop the opportunity he sought to see various types of men and modes of life, and to hear what men had to say whose points of view were unusual.

On the North Carolina coast, Mr. Bishop passed one night with a young man in charge of a turpentine farm, who lived alone in the swamp. Here he encountered another guest, of whom he writes as follows:

"We had finished our frugal repast, when a man shouting in the darkness approached the house on horseback. This individual, though very tipsy, represented Law and Order in that district, as I was informed when 'Jim Gore,' a justice of the peace, saluted us in a boisterous manner. Seating himself by the fire he earnestly inquired for the bottle. His stomach, he said was as dry as a lime-kiln. * * * He was very suspicious of me when Hall told him of my canoe journey. After eyeing me from head to toe in as steady a manner as he was capable of, he broke forth with: 'Now, stranger, this won't do. What are ye a-traveling in this sort of way for, in a paper dug-out?'

"I pleaded a strong desire to study geography, but the wise fellow replied:

"'Geography! geography! Why the fellers who rite geography never travel; they stay at home and spin their yarns 'bout things they never sees.' Then, glancing at his poor butternut coat and pantaloons, he felt my blue woollen suit, and continued in a slow, husky voice: 'Stranger, them clothes cost something; they be store-clothes. That paper dug-out cost money, I tell ye; and it costs something to travel the hull length of the land. No, stranger; if ye be not on a bet, then somebody's a-paying ye well for it.'

"For an hour I entertained this roughest of law dignitaries with an account of my long row, its trials and its pleasures. He became interested in the story, and finally related to me his own aspirations, and the difficulties attending his efforts to make the piny-woods people respect the laws and good government."

Of the "Crackers" Mr. Bishop says:

"These Crackers are a very kind-hearted people, but few of them can read or write. The children of the negro, filled with curiosity and a new-born pride, whenever opportunity permits, attend the schools in large numbers; but the very indolent white man seems to be destitute of all ambition, and his children, in many places in the South, following close in the father's footsteps, grow up in an almost unimaginable ignorance."

One of his "Cracker" host's talked with him about the late war and the state of the country, and Mr. Bishop gives this report of the man's utterances.

"'Hog and hominy's our food here in the piny woods,' said Mr. Edge, as his wife invited us to the little table; 'and we've a few eggs now and then to eat with sweet potatoes, but it's up-hill, work to keep the niggers from killing every fowl and animal we have. The carpet-bag politicians promised them every one, for his vote, forty acres of land and a mule. They sed as how the northern government was a-going to give it to um; but the poor devils never got any thanks even for their votes. They had been stuffed with all sorts of notions by the carpet-baggers, and I don't blame um for putting on airs and trying to rule us. It's human nature, that's all. We don't blame the niggers half so much as those who puts it in their heads to do so; but it's hard times we've had, we poor woods folks. They took our children for the cursed war, to fight fur niggers and rich people as owned um.

"'We never could find out what all the fuss was about; but when Jeff Davis made a law to exempt every man from the army who owned fifteen niggers, then our blood riz right up, and we says to our neighbors, "This ere thing's a getting to be a rich man's quarrel and a poor man's fight." After all they dragged off my boy to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and killed him a fighting for what? Why, for rich nigger owners. Our young men hid in the swamps, but they were hunted up and forced into the army. Niggers has been our ruin. Ef a white man takes a case before a nigger justice, he gives the nigger everything, and the white man has to stand one side. Now, would you folks up north like to have a nigger justice, who can't read nor count ten figgurs?"

The same man, Wilson Edge poor as he was, indignantly refused, as all of his kind did to accept remuneration for his hospitality. When Mr Bishop delicately asked that he might be permitted to pay for the trouble given, Mr. Edge replied:

"Stranger, I have known white men to be niggers enough to take a stranger's money for lodgings and vittles, but I am not that man."

It was at the house of old Seba Gillings, a negro who entertained the traveler one night, that Mr. Bishop had his best opportunity to see the South Carolina type of negro to the best advantage. We copy a part of his account of the evening's entertainment:

"Then we gathered round the great, black-mouthed fire place, and while the bright coals of live-oak spread a streak of light through the darkness, black men and black women stole into the room until everything from floor to ceiling, from door to chimney-place, seemed to be growing blacker and blacker, and I felt as black as my surroundings. The scant clothing of the men only half covered their shiny, ebony skins. The whole company preserved a dignified silence, which was occasionally broken by deep sighs coming from the women in reply to a half-whispered 'All de way from de norf in a paper canno—bless de Lord! bless de Lord!'

"This dull monotony was broken by the entrance of a young negro who, having made a passage in a sloop to Charleston through Bull's Bay, was looked upon as a great traveler, and to him were referred disputes upon nautical matters. He had not yet seen the boat, but he proceeded to tell the negroes present all about it. He first bowed to me with a 'How'dy, how'dy, cap'n,' and then struck an attitude in the middle of the floor. Upon this natural orator Seba Gilling's dignity had no effect—was he not a travelled man?

"His exordium was: 'How fur you cum, sur?' I replied, about fourteen hundred miles. 'Fourteen hundred miles!' he roared; 'duz you knows how much dat is, honnies? It's jes *one tousand* four hundred miles.' All the women groaned out, 'Bless de Lord! bless de Lord!' and clasped their shrivelled hands in ecstrcy.

"The little black tried to run his fingers through his short, woolly hair as he continued: 'What is dis yere world a-coming to! Now, yous ere folks, did ye's eber hear de likes o' dis—a paper boat?' To which the crones replied clapping their hands, 'Bless de Lord! bless de Lord! Only the Yankee-men, up norf can maze de paper boats. Bless de Lord!'

"'And what,' continued the orator, 'and what will the Yankee-mens do next? Dey duz ebery ting. Can dey bring a man back to bref?' 'No! no!' howled the women, 'only de Lord can bring a man back agen—no Yankee-mens can do dat. Bless de Lord! bless de Lord!' 'And what sent dis Yankee-man *one tousand* four hundred miles in his paper boat?' 'De Lord! de Lord! bless de Lord!' shouted the now highly excited women, violently striking the palms of their hands together.

"'And why,' went on this categorical negro, 'did de Lord send him down so in de paper boat?' 'Kase he couldn't hab come in de paper boat ef de Lord hadn't a sent him. O bless de Lord! bless de Lord!' 'And what duz he call his paper boat?' 'Maria Theresa,' I replied. 'Maria Truss Her,' cried the orator. 'He calls her Maria Truss Her. Berry good, berry good name; kase he truss his life in her ebry day, and dat's why he calls his little boat Truss Her. Yes, de Yankee-mens makes de gunboats and de paper boats. Has de gemmin from de norf any bacca for dis vere chile?'

"As the women had become very piously inclined, and were just in the state of nervous excitement to commence 'de shoutings,' old Uncle Seba rudely informed them that 'de Yankee-mens wants sleep,' and cleared the room of the crowd, to my great relief, for the state of the atmosphere was beyond description. Seba had a closet where he kept onions, muskrat skins and other pieces of personal property. He now set his wife to sweeping it out, and I spread my clean blankets with a sigh upon the black floor, knowing I should carry away in the morning more than I had brought into Seba's dwelling."

A few pages further on Mr. Bishop adds:

"When the canoe was taken out of the storehouse to be put into the canal, these half-naked, ebony-skinned creatures swarmed about it like bees. Not a trace of white blood could be detected in them. Each tried to put a finger upon the boat. They seemed to regard it as a Fetich: and, I believe, had it been placed upon an end they would have bowed down and put their African devotions to it. Only the older ones could speak English well enough to be understood. The youths chattered in the African tongue, and wore talismans about their necks. They were, to say the least, verging on barbarism. The experience gathered among the blacks of other lands impressed me with the well-founded belief that in more than one place in the South would the African Fetich be set up and worshipped before long, unless the Church bestirs herself to look well to her home missions.

"In all my travels, outside of cities, in the South it has not been my good fortune to find educated white men preaching to negroes, yet everywhere the poor blacks gather in the log-cabin, or rudely constructed church, to listen to ignorent preachers of their own color. The blind lead the blind."

We have no space in which to follow Mr. Bishop further in his entertaining account of his travels down the coast.

During a considerable part of his voyage through rivers, creeks, sounds, bays, inlets, canals, and other intricate water-ways, Mr. Bishop had for his guidance charts made by officers of the Coast Survey, sometimes engraved, and sometimes drawn for his immediate use; and whenever he happened to be without these accurate guides, he was pretty sure to get lost in attempting to follow the loose and inaccurate directions of persons he met, or the not less loose and inaccurate information given by ordinary maps.

THE CIMBRIA'S MISSION.

ELLSWORTH, ME., May 4.—A passenger agent of the Union Pacific Railroad arrived to-day and is to go on board the Cimbria to-morrow. Meantime British agents are continually on the wharf or walking about the shore watching the steamer and every movement of the officers and crew.

NEW YORK, May 5.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says the Russian commandant of the Cimbria, now in American waters, is Casimir de Grippenberg, and that his mission is to create a flotilla of cruisers.

THE MAN WHO DIDN'T KNOW WHEN TO STOP.

A very fair singer was Mynheer Schwop,
Except that he never knew when to stop.
He would sing and sing and sing away,
And sing half the night and all of the day—
This "pretty bit" and that "sweet air,"
This "little thing from Tootovere."
Ah! it was fearful the number he knew,
And fearful his way of singing them through,
At first the people would kindly say:
"Ah! sing it again, Mynheer we pray"—
[This "pretty bit" or that "sweet air,"
This "little thing from Tootovere."]
They listened awhile, but wearied soon,
And, like the professor, they changed their tune.
Vainly they coughed and a hemmed and stirred;
Only the harder he trilled and slurred,
Until, in despair, and rather than grieve
The willing professor, they took their leave,
And left him singing this "sweet air,"
And that "pretty bit from Tootovere."
And then the hostess, in sorry plight,
While yet he sang with all his might,
Let down the blinds, put out the light,
With "Thanks, Mynheer! Good night! Good night!"

My moral, dear singers, lies plainly a stop,
He always obliging, and willing to stop,
The same will apply, my dear children, to you,
Whenever you've any performing to do,
Your friends to divert (which is quite proper, too),
Do the best that you can—and stop when you're through.

M. M. D.

ROSCOE CONKLING.

Fascinated by the Beautiful Mrs. Sprague.

[Washington Cor. of the Chicago Times.]

It was not the *World's* sensational interview that has made Roscoe Conkling such a subject for town talk, but there is a previous reason that has made him a toothsome subject for gossip for the last two years, but latterly the gossips have had him as a stock subject upon all occasions.

The occasion of this gossip is the notorious fact of his complete fascination and submission to the beauty and social charms of Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague. She is one of the most brilliant women Washington has ever produced. Talented, beautiful, and possessing the prestige of gigantic social success, she has for years had a slavish retinue of admirers.

No one has presumed ever to cast a slur upon her reputation. In Washington society there is nearly the same freedom that there is in Paris. Married ladies have as many admirers, if not more, than single ladies. It is not the conventional thing for a husband to be too devoted, or to object to his wife's receiving or going about with whom she pleases.

So, although Mr. Sprague has long ago disappeared from the Washington social season, Mrs. Sprague reigns supreme at her beautiful place at Edgeworth, and turns the heads of distinguished men as she did when she was known as the daughter of Salmon P. Chase. She is ambitious, and the man who shines in her train and hopes for favor must possess public position, fame, or some concomitant of notoriety to make him worthy of notice.

Public men have the same weaknesses and vanities of humbler mortals, and, sometimes, in an enlarged degree. The smile of a beautiful woman has addled the head of many a statesman. No man who has been successful upon the stage of life thinks any less of success with beauty than if he had not other means of gratifying vanity.

So one can understand Mrs Sprague's influence. She has the reputation of a social queen, and it is the gilt-edge to one's patent of social nobility to be a courtier at her court. There Roscoe Conkling has gone until the town is laughing at him. For two years Mrs. Conkling has never been in Washington. Two years ago, the gossips say, a huge bouquet, intended for Mrs. Sprague, was delivered to Mrs. Conkling. The stupid colored person, instead of reading Mrs. Sprague's address written upon the back of a printed card, only looked at the printed side and its address. So the bouquet went to the wrong place. Mrs Conkling is a woman of mind and sense. She did not suspect any vulgar intrigue, but she had heard so much of her husband's devotion at the Sprague court that she was at last tired of it. The bouquet completed her weariness. She went home without any foolish demonstrations, where she remains, allowing her husbend to go his own way in Washington social life.

So absorbed has Conkling become in the pursuit of his devotion, that in common with ordinary men, under the influence of similar fascination, he forgets ordinary prudence. A friend of Conkling's said: "I wish the d—d fool wouldn't be so imprudent. It's all right for him to admire Mrs. Sprague, but he exhibits himself like a country bumpkin at a circus every time there is a crowd to watch his every move."

There is no such swell in the Senate as Conkling. His linen, perfumes, gloves and boots show that he has given them all prayerful attention. His numerous exquisitely-fitting coats, the variety of his neckties and variegated patterns of his trowsers all mark the man anxious to stand well in lovely woman's eye.

Nobody complains of Conkling's admiration of Mrs. Sprague, for she is admired by hundreds, and no one insinuates aught against its character. Mrs. Sprague is fond of amusing herself when she can do so to her profit. It was only the other day that the Senate, without understanding what it did, passed a bill remitting the special improvement taxes upon her Edgeworth estate, virtually giving Mrs. Sprague $30,000. This without a shadow of reason.

It was only the other day that Roscoe Conkling appeared as her attorney in a petty case before a local justice. Fancy the gigantic, perfumed, curled Roscoe, cramped and screwed down to the level of a small justice court! It is such devotion as this that makes the society gossipers laugh. They say that it explains Conkling's singular do-nothing attitude. His refusal to make speeches upon any of the prevailing topics when other men talk and try to make capital for themselves. When one's vanity is gerged there is no need of further effort.

Sandwich Island Swimmers.

[From the Nineteenth Century.]

We returned to the Sunbeam on Christmas day, and on the following day we witnessed some extraordinary feats of swimming performed by the natives of the Island. A copious stream enters the sea about a quarter of a mile west of the little town of Hilo. At a short distance from its mouth it forces its way through a chasm in the volcanic rocks, and then winds round a precipitous crag of lava, at the foot of which it forms a still pool, six fathoms in depth. We had been invited to witness two noted swimmers leap from the summit of the crag into the pool below. The whole population turned out on the occasion and seated themselves on the slopes above the river, awaiting the arrival of the two athletes. Meanwhile a number of the more youthful inhabitants of Hilo, of both sexes, entertained us with a display of the art of swimming and diving. One active girl leaped repeatedly from a height of twenty feet into the river. In the intervals between their performances these amphibious people climbed up the rocks that overhung the river, where they gathered themselves into the most picturesque groups of bronze-colored yet shapely humanity. There were few garments to mar the symmetry of their forms, but there was not the slightest taint of immodesty in the scene. A sculptor, looking on with the cultivated eye of a trained artist, would have revelled in the graceful movements of the forms displayed before him: while a painter would have appreciated not less the harmonious colors of the picture in which the olive flesh-tints formed such an admirable contrast to the dark lava rocks on which the swimmers reclined. many a laborious student of the Academy has racked his brain in the vain effort to produce a composition on canvas or marble, with not one-half the beauty or the truth to nature of these fortuitous assemblages of graceful figures.

An hour had passed away not unpleasantly when the heroes of the day arrived. They were to leap in the pool beneath from the summit of a precipice ninety feet in height. Thirty feet below the edge a craig juts out fifteen feet from the face of the rock. It was necessary for the swimmers to clear this projection. We were seated on the ledge of rock near the edge of the water, to witness the feat they were about to perform. It was a point of view whence the swimmers were seen with striking effect, as they first appeared on the craig above us, and paused for a moment on its brink before taking their tremendous leap into the gulf beneath.

As we looked up to the summit of the precipice, the powerful forms of these olive-colored men—notable specimens of the native races of the Pacific—stood out in magnificent relief against the dark-blue sky. Each wore a green wreath fastened on his brow—a trifling touch, which enhanced the resemblance to those admirable products of ancient art, the bronze figures of the flying Mercury in the museum at Naples. As the first swimmer gathered himself together for the leap, there was a breathless silence in the crowd, a momentary glance of hesitation in the hero of Hilo, succeeded by that set look which a man wears who has determined to do chivalrous deed or perish in the attempt. Then came a superb elastic bound, an agile readjustment of the balance, and an atheletic figue parted through the air, with tremendous splash disappeared feet downwards below the glassy surface, and, after a prolonged immersion, rose again to the surface scatheless, amid the enthusiastic ovations of the crowd.

The great feat was followed by a performance which, in a less amphibious country, would have excited wonder. It was a leap down a waterfall having a fall of fifteen feet. Not only did the two champions take the leap, but even the two nymphs of Hilo, in numbers, numbers followed them. After disappearing for a few moments in the seething water at the foot of the cascade, they reappeared, laughing and talking, evidently regarding the feat as an ordinary bathing incident.

A NIGHT SESSION.

The Bore of a Session "For a Debate Only."

[N. Y. R. in Cin. Commercial.]

The other night I attended a session "for debate only." It was all very dismal, except the brilliant array of gas jets in and about the Capitol to light up the "night sessions" at a cost of about $50 an hour. As there were only twenty spectators present, the cost of their entertainment was $2 50 an hour each, and some of the unappreciative wretches were nodding, too. Think of that, when the Treasury was footing the bills for so much gas above (and below) them!

Of members present there were just fifteen, by actual count, when I arrived. A North Carolina member, with a harsh voice and a bald head, was making a great effort on the condition of the country. But he was soon discouraged. There was a painful lack of appreciation. The gas jets looked on approvingly. Of the fifteen members not one seemed to listen or to care what the North Carolina intellect was trying to evolve. The Speaker glanced up toward the ladies' gallery. It was vacant. Upon the other side were two negroes, but one was asleep and the other didn't seem to understand the speech. Turn his eyes where he would vacant seats only met his gaze. "I am not used to the like of this," he finally broke out "there is here but a beggarly array of vacant benches, and I ask to print the rest of my speech in the *Record*." This was granted, of course; it always is. Then another member got up, drew out an inspiring roll of manuscript, poised himself for a great speech, wiped his massive brow, and—asked to have it printed in the *Record* (the speech, not the brow). There was "unanimous consent," for all of the fifteen present wished to do likewise. Another and another followed, and then the session "for debate only" closed. Out of curiosity I looked at the next day's issue on the Record, and found that it contained seventy-six pages of closely printed matter; nor were all the speeches in it that had been "delivered" the night before. Some of them were withheld for revision.

The excuse given for this monstrous abuse is that it is less expensive to make the *Record* an escape-valve for superfluous gas than to have it explode in the House, to consume time that should be devoted to public business. These speeches printed, but never delivered (and sometimes written for the weighty member by some impecunious "literary feller"), are sent broadcast to the district to which the member is credited, and serve an important purpose in aiding his renomination. The country 'Squires and village postmasters read the "great effort," and picture in the mind's eye their member entertaining listening Congressmen with his eloquence and shaking the very pillars of the Capitol with his mighty voice, like the roar of a river as it bursts asunder some freshly-built mill-dams. The country 'Squire says to the postmaster that the great speech must have made a profound impression in the council of the Nation, and that we must return Jones to the field of his labor, where he can startle the country by the promulgation of ideas. If, in addition to the "great speech," the member has secured an appropriation to clean out the water courses and fill up the frog ponds of his "deestrick," the job is done and his renomination is virtually assured.

FENIANS ARMING.

Vague Rumors that Canada is to Be Invaded.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 5.—Vague rumors are afloat of a raid on Canada by the Irish in case of war between Russia and England. It is stated three companies of Irish patriots are armed and equipped here ready for service, and one thousand western Irishmen have been notified so that they can be here in twenty-four hours while there are three thousand more in this vicinity that will rendezvous for a raid within three days after orders are issued, but nothing authentic can be obtained to substantiate these rumors.

SOMEBODY'S MOTHER.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

The woman was old and ragged and gray,
And bent with the chill of the winter's day;

The street was wet with a recent snow,
And the woman's feet were aged and slow.

She stood at the crossing and waited long,
Alone, unheard of for, amid the throng

Of human beings who passed her by,
Nor heeded the glance of her anxious eye.

Down the street, with laughter and shout,
Glad in the freedom of school let out,

Came the boys like a flock of sheep,
Hailing the snow piled white and deep.

Part the woman could old and gray,
Hastened the children on their way,

Nor offered a helping hand to her,
So meek, so timid, afraid to stir

Lest the carriage wheels or the horses' feet
Should crowd her down in the slippery street.

At last came one of the merr, troop—
The gayest laddie of all the group;

He paused beside her, and whispered low,
"I'll help you across if you wish to go."

Her aged hand on his strong, young arm
She placed, and so, without hurt or harm,

He guided the trembling feet along,
Proud that his own were firm and strong.

Then back again to his friends he went,
His young heart happy and well content.

"She's somebody's mother, boys, you know,
For all she's old, and poor and slow;

"And I Hope some fellow will lend a hand
To help my mother, you understand,

"If ever she's poor and old and gray,
When her own dear boy is far away."

And "somebody's mother" bowed low her head
In her home that night, and the prayer she said

Was: "God be kind to the noble boy,
Who is somebody's son and pride and joy!"

THE DUEL IN EUROPE.

The Customs of the Various Modes of Fighting.

[From the London Daily News.]

It is generally accepted that duels should be fought with pistols, foils, or cavalry sabres, but the insulted party has his choice of weapons, and nothing prevents him from selecting field cannons, as the famous Polish actor Zulhowski once did in a quarrel with a Russian Colonel. The insulted party may also claim that the fight should be waged with the weapons which he has himself provided; but the usual plan is for both principals to bring their weapons and for the four seconds to decide on the grounds which are the most suitable. A peaceful man who has no weapons of his own can always hire some of the gunmakers, who in all Continental capitals keep a beautiful assortment of foils weighing no heavier than willow switches, and of highly polished pistols which it is a real pleasure to handle on a fresh sunny morning before one has breakfasted. In pistol duels the principals stand twenty paces apart, and fire at will after the signal has been given by one of the seconds, who counts three and then drops a handkerchief. The practice of allowing the challenger to fire first has fallen into disuse; but in cases of deadly insult, where both men mean mischief, it is arranged that after the signal the two shall be at liberty to advance to within five paces of each other, so that if one fires immediately and misses, the other can step up and shoot him almost point blank. The number of shots to be exchanged depends on preliminary conventions, but it is seldom that the seconds do not declare that honor is satisfied after a second shot. The principals are entirely in the hands of their seconds and must obey without discussion. They must not speak to each other on the ground, nor make any remarks aloud to show that they have had any share in regulating the conditions of the combat. They are there to fight, not to talk, and it rests with the seconds to select the ground, to see that neither principal has the sun in his eyes, to load the pistols, and to examine that both men are dressed in ordinary clothes, and have no such thing as a shirt of mail concealed under their waistcoats. Previously to a duel the seconds have to determine whether a meeting is expedient or possible. Custom forbids a man to challenge one to whom he owes money, who is his co-heir to an estate, who is engaged in a lawsuit with him, or who is by twenty-five years his senior; and custom also allows a man to refuse a challenge from a person who has been convicted of any offense of a dishonest character, or who may have waylaid him after dark either to assault him or to put an affront on him with a view of forcing him to fight.

In foil duels one of the seconds ought to stand midway between the combatants, but a little aside, with a walking stick in his hand to parry foul thrusts. This function, however, demands so much expertness of hand and eye, that in duels between civilians it is rare that a man can be found to undertake it. Failing such a check, it is enough to warn the combatants that no thrust must be aimed below the waist or above the chin; that a man must not duck down on his knee, nor grasp his adversary's weapon, nor transfer his own foil from hand to hand, nor lunge when the other has been disarmed or is standing off his guard. The French are very clean fighters, and object to underhand or tricky thrusts, but as much cannot be said for the Italians, who generally try dodges taught them by unscrupulous fencing masters. It is a blood-curdling sight to watch an Italian bounding, dancing, feinting, glaring like a cat, while he holds his weapon alternately like a skewer, a whip, a stiletto, or a toasting fork. One always feels that the man is not using his natural weapon, but would much rather be tied foot to foot and wrist to wrist with his adversary, and settle matters with a poignard *a la Corse*. Italians and Spaniards often fight naked to the waist. Frenchmen remove their coats and waistcoats only, and sometimes their boots when the grass is slippery, for it has not yet occurred to them to make use of cricketing shoes. At the first blood the seconds must stop the fight to examine whether the sufferer is in a condition to go on; when one man has received two wounds, however slight, it is usual to put an end to the encounter, even if the preliminary conditions have settled a battle to the death, for it is rightly considered that loss of blood puts a man to a disadvantage. It has often been said that the most dangerous adversaries are those who cannot fence at all, and this is true, for the practical swordsman is always bewildered by the novice who poises his sword like a lance, and bears down on him with a rush. On the other hand, the good swordsman whose nerves are steady has only to straighten his arm in such a conjuncture, and the novice will be spitted like a fowl. It was in this way that poor Dillon, the sporting prophet, got killed by the Duc de Grammont-Caderousse—who by the way, was heartily sorry for the accident, and settled a pension on the widow which she is enjoying to this day. French civilians very seldom fight with any *armes blanches* saves foils: but in cavalry regiments duels between privates and non-commissioned officers are always waged with sabres. These encounters are of frequent occurrence, for it is the habit of Colonels to order two men to fight when there has been bad blood between them for some time, and it must be owned that this rule has stopped a good deal of bullying in the barrack rooms. The regimental fencing master (Prevot d' Armes) always stands by with a stick to see that the combatants do not inflict any dangerous injury on each other, and he is, indeed, liable to be tried by court-martial and reduced to the ranks if he allows a man to get maimed. The wounds which he commends are the light half-inch deep slash, which cuts across the breasts, or the slice athwart the fleshy part of the neck and shoulder, or the lobe of the ear. In Germany, on the contrary, where all military men fight with sabres, and where university students settle their affairs of honor with rapiers sharp as razors, the gashing of one's adversary's face is the favorite object. At Heidelberg and Bonn it is common enough to meet youths with deep dents across their cheeks or noses, ornaments of which they seem mighty proud, which shows how easy some men are to please.

The etiquette of duelling is much stricter in Germany than in France, for in the former country aristocratical prejudices are still deeply rooted, and these prohibit a nobleman or an officer (for a commission confers temporary nobility) from crossing swords with a *roturier*. An officer who is assaulted by a tradesman may run him through on the spot, or fell him with the pummel of his sword, without incurring punishment; but he must not go out with him. In France there are no recognized social grades, and a general would be expected to encounter his baker if they had quarreled on any subject but baking; for instance, about politics in a railway carriage. Of late years, however, duelling has gone much out of fashion with ordinary folks, and is almost exclusively confined to journalists, politicians, officers, and young *viveurs*. A young man is required to fight if he gets mixed up in any squabble in which blows or ugly words are exchanged, but he is no longer bound to *faire ses preuves*—that is, to court at least one fight in order to prove that he has spirit. If the Jockey Club were polled it would doubtless be found that of its 600 members fully 500 have never been out. Even in the army duelling has become the exception, and a man of good temper can go through the whole of his career without getting a cartel, unless he be so unlucky as to meet with a brute who is maliciously bent on fastening a quarrel on him. An instance of this sort, which occurred about fifteen years ago, led to a duel which has become memorable in the army, and which has possibly prevented many other duels. A young Lieutenant, who was serving in a lancer regiment, and who was much liked by his comrades on account of his sunny ways and upright character, found himself suddenly visited by the systematic spite of an uncouth bully, his superior. This fellow, a Captain, was never tired of vexing the Lieutenant, and one day, in the course of a discussion at table, he gave him the lie direct and followed it up with a box on the ears. The Lieutenant left the room, and by and by, to the consternation of his friends, announced that his religious principles forbade him to fight duels. In vain was it pointed out to him that he would be taxed with cowardice and sent to Coventry; he held good until the Colonel summoned him, and gave him his choice between fighting and sending in his papers at once. Then the Lieutenant (whose bravery had been proved in battle) agreed to a duel; but, as the insulted party, he stipulated that he and his adversary should fire over a handkerchief, one holding a loaded pistol and the other one that was not loaded. The Captain pulled a face at this arrangment, but he had to submit; and the two men met accordingly at daybreak. The choice of pistols was drawn for by lot, and, each holding the end of a handkerchief, the signal to fire was given. The Captain at once pulled his trigger, but there was no report, and it was seen that he held the empty pistol. Thereupon the seconds looked at the Lieutenant, making sure that he would evince his magnanimity by sparing his aggressor's life. But he did nothing of the sort. Coldly, he pulled his trigger, and blew out the bully's brains, then stooping over the weltering body, he dipped his hand in the blood and smeared his face with it. "There, do you consider that I have wiped out the blow I received?" he excitedly cried to the horrified bystanders, and, throwing down his pistol, he strode from the ground. The same day he sent in his resignation, and soon afterwards became a monk; but he left in his regiment a legend which is always recalled when it is sought to point out a moral as to the fate that may overtake bullies.

Peculiar People.

Old bachelors who never spoke.

People who will suffer from chronic indigestion, constipation and torpid liver, or "biliousness," When Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are known to be reliable and speedy remedies for these disease.

Old maids who do not love cats.

People who have catarrh, annoying and disgusting every one around them, when Dr. Sage's Catarrah Remedy is known to be a potent remedy for this disease.

Women who do not love babies.

Women who will suffer from all those painful diseases to which the sex is heir, when Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is admitted by every lady who uses it to be an efficient remedy for these maladies.

People who believe their progenitors were apes.

People who will read about "Helen's Babies," and "That Husband of Mine," and "That Wife of Mine," and "That Mother-in-law of Mine," and "That Son-in-law of Mine," and yet fail to read about *themselves* in "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."

Christians quarreling with each other on their way to Heaven.

People who will seek health at fashionable watering places, smothering at Saratoga or Long Branch, or sacrificing themselves to "Graham diet" at Water Cures and Health Institutes, when the magnificent Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, offers all the elegant comforts of the finest hotels, combined with the best sanatary advantages,—Russian, Turkish and plunge baths, gymnasium, etc.,—and is situated in and near some of the finest natural scenery in the Empire State.

The most peculiar of all are the people who read these paragraphs and fail to profit by them.

Millie Roze in Cleveland.

Millie Roze successfully accomplished a long walk in Cleveland on Saturday evening. She was to walk eighty-nine miles in twenty-five and a half hours, thus beating Bertha Von Hillern half an hour, but she completed the walk thirty-three minutes ahead of time. Millie, it will be remembered, failed in this city in her self-appointed task of walking ninety miles in twenty-five hours. At Cleveland she walked the last mile in nine minutes and nine seconds, and appeared apparently fresh and capable of walking many miles more. She was cheered heartily at the close of the last mile. Mr. Wightman, agent of the Cleveland Humane Society, interfered with part of the programme in that city. He allowed little Lulu, Roze's daughter, to walk five miles, instead of twenty-five, as she was advertised to do.

FALSE.

False, she thought, with a weary gaze,
Our glades all see with timorous deer;
With hills remote in a violet haze,
And gleam of a winding mere.
In each soft eye a large bright tear
Rose to the brim, but never fell.
"I have lived and loved," she thought, "three years:
It is all over—all is well."

'Ah, it is well." For false the lips
That were honey-sweet, and seemed so true;
False the touch of those finger tips
That thrilled my whole blood through;
False the eyes of marvelous black
Which ruled my heart as the moon the sea;
Yet I thought as I knew myself I knew
The man who was king to me!

Can the falcon coo like an amorous dove,
Then tear the heart from the answering breast?
This man had a scorn that could look like love;
He doubted, yet care-sed.
With the skill of a fiend, for a cruel jest,
He tamed my spirit, he soothed my fear,
Till I longed in his loving arms to rest—
Then he threw me away with a sneer.

—*Temple Bar.*

POPULAR MUSIC.

The Compositions That Meet With Great Success.

[N. Y. Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

I have been talking with some of the music publishers here, with a view to getting out some of the interesting facts about the "popular" publications of the day. No compositions in the whole range of music meet with such financial success as those which ordinary people are accustomed to look upon as "trash." And, while a writer of high toned melodies looks with contempt upon the composer of "Don't be angry with me, darling," the latter is consoled with the reflection that, even if his work is not esthetic, it pays. For instance, Will S. Hays, of Louisville well known as an author of popular songs, has made a modest fortune out of a single ballad called "Mollie darling." And he considers this one of the poorest he has ever written. But it bears the merit of simplicity, and by far the greatest demand is for songs of that quality.

The histories of some of these are full of interest. At this moment I think of rather an odd incident, where a ballad inspired purely by the meaningless stuff in fashion was accepted in earnest by the public, and had an enormous sale. The song I refer to is "Put me in my little bed," and it isn't long since it was sung throughout the country by everybody, from squalling infant to fat and placid matron. The author, Dexter Smith, had written a number of clever verses, which he carried to his publisher. That gentleman after glancing them over, handed them back, with the following doubtful criticism:

"These are very good, Mr. Smith,—too good, in fact. Yes, they are too good for me. Use them in the *Atlantic*, or some such place. What I want just now is something after this pattern:"

And he read to the astonished writer some selections from several of the popular ballads. Smith was disgusted.

"It surely can't be possible," said he, "that the public wants such miserable stuff as this."

"It is not only possible, but true."

"Then I don't wonder that mine is too good for your use. Good day!"

And the young composer half-angrily strode out of the office, reflecting upon the degeneracy of the public mind. He was going along one of the narrow Boston streets, absorbed in his thoughts, when he heard a dirty little urchin yell to his mother, "Sa-ay, mam! Put me in my little bed!" There was his subject! And, going home, filled with this determination to write the most unutterable mess of dreariness he could think of, he composed the song which has since made him famous. His little joke was well received, and its reputation spread until the sales reached an enormous figure.

In this connection, let me give you the number of copies sold of a few of the best known publications of this kind: "Put me in my little bed," by Dexter Smith, 250,000; "Come, birdie, come," same author, 100,000; "Mollie darling," by Will S. Hays, 40,000; "Silver threads among the gold," by Danks (who is very popular), 75,000; "Come home, father," 50,000; "Evangeline," 25,000; "Tramp, tramp, tramp," 100,000; "Norah O'Neill," 100,000; "Sweet Genevieve," 20,000. Many of these still sell steadily, and will doubtless continue to do so for a number of years. Songs written to suit the times frequently reach immense sales, and, as in book publications, those which appear the weakest are not infrequently the most successful.

The prevaling style of musical periodicals in various parts of the country is a good indication of the taste of the masses. Aside from a very little gossip and light-waisted literature, their contents are solely made up of reproductions of "popular songs of the day." At infrequent intervals these periodicals go so far as to print an operatic selection of a Chopin waltz, but their prevailing tone is not in this direction. And, as they are mostly successful, the inference is plain. There is but one publication in the country devoted exclusively to the interests of the lovers of good music. It is printed by a Boston firm, and its sphere is among the higher walks of the art. A friend once congratulated the editor upon the success of his magazine among the cultivated classes.

"I like your paper," he said; "it is very popular."

"No sir!" snapped the editor with indignant vehemence. "It is *not popular*, and I wouldn't publish one that was."

The incident only goes to show that there are classes among music-writers as well as in other branches of business or art; and that, while the cheap class makes the money and chuckles in its sleeve, the high-toned one hangs to its dignity; and is content with fame alone.

PACKARD'S ANGER.

Threatened Revelations From Louisiana—A Family Quarrel.

The New York *World* publishes the following from Washington:—

"A serious difference has been outcropping during the past few weeks between ex-Governor Packard and Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, on the one hand, and Messrs. Wells and Anderson, of the Returning Board, on the other, over the Federal appointments in that State. Packard has gone home much disheartened and indignant over the treatment he has received here. As the result of this the anti-Hayes Republicans are intimating that there will be soon revelations from Louisiana which will far exceed the Florida confessions. Packard is said to be possessed of important secrets regarding the doings of the Returning Board, and more important ones as to the way the results of the

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE--POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STERET.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 11, 1878.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
J. K. P. DUFF, Pittsburgh, South Side.

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
JOHN O'NEILL, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

SIXTH LEGISLATIVE DISTRICT,
HERMAN HANTEL, Snowden township,
THOMPSON F. McCABE, Scott township.

SHERIFF,
H. B. LONG, Allegheny City.

TREASURER,
N. J. BIGLEY, South Versailles township.

CONTROLLER,
JOSEPH H. IRWIN, Allegheny City.

CLERK OF THE COURTS,
ROBT. W. LYON, Pittsburgh.

RECORDER,
C. L. STRAUB, Pittsburgh.

REGISTER,
JAMES McLAIN, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONERS,
WILLIAM MAGEE, Ohio township,
JOSEPH STOKELY, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
J. MURRAY CARPENTER, Plum township.

A SELF CONDEMNED MAN.

May one be pardoned, and retain the offence? The confession of Judge SAMUEL B. M'LIN has now received the cool and impartial judgment of men generally above party passion, who gave but little attention to the subject at the time; of men who cared more for the stability of the Government and the prosperity of the country, than for the triumph of any political party. They do not now doubt, and will not conceal their conviction, that Mr. TILDEN should have been declared elected.

The decision of the Electoral Commission gave to HAYES a partial title to the Presidency, but the unfortunate feature of his present position is, that he has gone behind the award of the Commission to acknowledge his obligations to the Returning Boards, whom plain people now see clearly enough, were composed of rogues from the very beginning.

The principal visiting statesmen who assisted, superintended or encouraged the fraud, have also received high offices. One of those to Louisiana, a seat in the Cabinet; another, with two of the Florida statesmen, Foreign Missions. The Chairman of the Florida Returning Board, Mr. SAMUEL B. M'LIN, who has just confessed to all this villainy, was nominated by HAYES to be Chief Justice of New Mexico, the richest and most populous of all our territorial possessions, and PACKARD exchanges the poorly paid office of Governor of Louisiana for the most lucrative post within the gift of the President in the entire consular service.

HAYES was very niggardly to the politicians who were most active in his canvass, but he displayed great munificence to those who went down to superintend the count and to those who did the counting. The *Nation* says:

> The carpet bag regime in the South had in the year 1876 put the electoral machinery of the doubtful States into the hands of very disreputable adventurers, who woke up within two or three days after the presidential vote to the tremendous fact that they had it in their power to dispose of the Presidency.
>
> The Democrats were demoralized by long exclusion from office and fierce desire for it, and by the feeling that the Republican rule at the South had been so bad that almost any device was allowable that would get rid of it. The temper of the Republicans, on the other hand, was very revolutionary. The traditions and passions of the war were still strong among some, and they saw in a Democratic triumph the triumph of the Rebellion. Intense interest in the enfranchised negro was strong among others, and they saw in Tilden's election the extermination or re-enslavement of the freedmen. The result was a considerable degree of unscrupulousness, which sent agents and emissaries to the South who were by no means in a mood to stick at trifles, or be very careful about their own virtue or that of Southern Republican canvassers.
>
> But it is folly to suppose that there is now any legal remedy for these things which prudent and patriotic men would care to apply. The Supreme Court would almost certainly hold that the decision of Congress, in adopting the conclusions of the Electeral Commission, was final, and the time spent in preparing and arguing the case would be one of great political confusion, and renewed and intensified commercial depression. Moreover, if a confession of fraud in the State canvass held to be sufficient to unseat a President in the middle of his term, and put his title in doubt, we should have confessions by the dozen in every Presidential term hereafter, and, in fact, Presidential elections would have no end. Half a year would be spent in the campaign, and three years and a half in trying to oust the successful candidate; so that we should rapidly see the Government reach the South American level.

THE STATE TREASURER.

On Monday last, Mr. HENRY RAWLE retired from the office of State Treasurer, and was succeeded by Colonel A. C. NOYES of Clinton county. Colonel NOYES is the first Democrat that has held the office since 1863, when WM. V. M'GRATH of Philadelphia, was elected, his last Democratic predecessor having been Colonel H. S. MAGRAW of Pittsburgh, in 1865. The Harrisburg *Patriot*, in noticing Colonel NOYES' entry on the duties of his office, says:

> Colonel Noyes takes charge of the Treasury with the confidence of the public that he will administer the trust with entire fidelity to the best interests of the Commonwealth. Time will show that that confidence is not misplaced. We are authorized to say for the new State Treasurer that he will fulfill to the letter the promises made in his acceptance of the nomination of his party; that if he finds any abuses in his department he will correct them if in his power; and that the books of the Treasury will be open at all times to inspection by any citizen of the State who may desire to inform himself concerning the public interests involved in the administration of the department.

It is well enough at this time to revise the promises on which Col. NOYES was elected. In his letter of acceptance he said:

> Whoever may be elected State Treasurer at the coming election should be so free from all complications, so independent of all associations, so fearless of all consequences, as to be able thoroughly and honestly to investigate the records of the Treasury of the people, and to present to them a statement that will plainly exhibit the actual condition of the office. This the taxpayers of the State, of all parties, expect, and unless the candidate for State Treasurer is prepared to give them the assurance of his determination faithfully to perform this duty, he ought not to receive their support. This assurance I give without qualification.

We believe Colonel NOYES was elected on the three sentences embodied in the above extract. Had it not been for these clear and unmistakable pledges, Captain HART to-day would have been State Treasurer. We prefer the Colonel's letter to the *Patriot's* way of stating how he will perform his duties. In the letter the Colonel proposes to take the initiative in exhibiting "the actual condition of the office." That's what the people demand.

MR. HAYES' RIGHTS.

Much has been written about the status of Mr. HAYES, some arguing that even if he was not elected, either by the people voting for electors or by lawfully elected electors, as provided by the Constitution, he is President, both *de facto* and *de jure;* and that therefore he cannot lawfully be disturbed; that the only ground on which his position can be assailed would be that of impeachment, and that only in case he should be guilty of an impeachable offense after his inauguration.

It may well be asked, what is law, how does law originate, and how is it defined and enforced under the Constitution of the United States? Under what particular law does Mr. HAYES hold the office of President, and was he lawfully elected to fill the office? Does he hold it by reason of the Constitution, or does he hold it in derogation of its most solemn provisions? How is he a lawful President? Had Congress a constitutional right, or any right, to appoint a Commission, unknown to the Constitution, and, down to that moment, unknown to the laws of this Union, to manipulate the returns of an election which had already taken place? Unquestionably the act of Congress was *expost facto*, and unconstitutional. Very well. Yet, notwithstanding, Congress *did* exercise the power—to do what? To appoint a Commission of fifteen men—practically to toss up who should be put into the Presidential chair. They did not appoint a Commission to make a legal examination to ascertain and decide who had been lawfully and and fairly elected; but Congress undertook to clothe said Commission, a mere committee of irresponsible men, not with judicial functions, not for the purpose of a judicial investigation, and to report to Congress to enable Congress to act intelligently, and fairly, and constitutionally in the premises, but with the vast executive power of naming and of actually fixing who should be President.

How frivolous now must appear all excuses about the House being Democratic, and the Senate Republican, and the President then in office, GRANT, a reckless and dangerous man, with the army behind him to enforce the threatened decision of the President of the Senate to seat Mr. HAYES, whether he was or was not elected. Admit that those were the facts; that there was even real danger of a row in Congress, in case the people, or even their representatives in the House should stand out for their Constitutional rights. Admit that there was real danger that Mr. FERRY, then President of the Senate, might arbitrarily declare Mr. HAYES to be the President, and that the then President, GRANT, with the United States troops at his back, might then have arbitrarily handed over the government to Mr. HAYES. Suppose all this to have been done, and that the House of Representatives of the people of the United States had quietly acquiesced in such usurpation, would that proceeding have made Mr. HAYES the Constitutional, or the lawful President? Surely not.

How, then, has Mr. HAYES been made the lawful President? Indirectly, by act of Congress. Certainly not in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution. Very well. Did that act of Congress contemplate sanctioning and upholding fraud? Certainly not. Now, if it comes to the knowledge of Congress that Mr. HAYES does hold his office through and by means of actual fraud, the very same knowledge will belong to the people of the United States, to every man, a large majority of whom constitutionally voted for, and constitutionally elected another man as their President. To this *majority*, which alone can constitutionally elect a President, to be told that they did nothing wrong, and that their votes had elected another man; *but* that, by certain smart tricks and manipulations unknown to the Constitution, or to the laws, Mr. HAYES—though now known to have been fraudulently manœuvered into the Chair, has become the "lawful" President?

What have the people of the United States to do with the individual hopes and fears of their servants, the members of the Senate and House? Nothing. The people look to them to act by reason of, and in obedience to the people's Constitution, and not otherwise.

Here, then, is the point. If Congress had a right to appoint a committee of men to fix who should be President, who shall now deny them the right to appoint another committee to unfix the present occupant of the Presidency, and to fix another in his place? Especially if it can be proved that Mr. HAYES is there either by a grave mistake which should be corrected or through palpable fraud. It may seem well enough for certain Republicans, some Independents, and some Democrats, to take the ground that it is inexpedient at this time to discuss, or to try the right of Mr. HAYES to hold the Presidency. That is another question altogether, which may have nothing to do with the question of Mr. HAYES' lawful rights. It is the whole Democratic party of the country—not merely its members of Congress—that has been insulted and abused by the outrage of foisting upon the people a man who was not elected. The act of a majority of the people is the act of the country. The country elected SAMUEL J. TILDEN to the Presidency, and the individuals at the head of the Government in 1876-77 snubbed the country, and gave them a man to preside over their destinies who was never elected, and never will be. General GRANT, ring man as he was, proclaimed that no man should take the Presidency by a course that was even tainted with fraud. Why, Mr. HAYES' course in getting himself into that office by himself and his most trusted political friends, is absolutely saturated with fraud. And shall we, the people who have been defrauded, tamely sit down and wait three years till the fraud has run a fraudulent course of four years of a Presidency, if we can lawfully remedy the matter before? No revolutionary proceeding is necessary; but if the fact of actual fraud becomes patent to all, if Mr. HAYES does not, on moral grounds, himself propose to retire and give place to the man who was elected, surely the question should be thoroughly investigated, if not by this Congress, then by the next.

THE Philadelphia *Times*, commenting upon the Recorder's bill, indicates a condition of things which fits this community. We hear a great deal about reform, much indignation in reference to taxes, of an oppressive and corrupt ring, but when election day comes around, these growlers march up to the polls and vote for the same ragged old set, and then fill the air with moans the balance of the year. Until these people learn to be consistent and honest no ear can be given their outcries. The *Times* says:

> The measure was conceived in political necessity, forced through the Legislature under the partisan lash, and if any one supposed that it was meant for any other purpose than to install Colonel Quay as the party leader with plenary powers to make the best political returns possible, he must be luny beyond hope. The organs gagged and murmured at first, but, as predicted in these columns, they fell into line as soon as the patronage of the office was snuffed in the distance, and now he will direct them whenever and wherever it will do the most good. It is the logical result of the political rule that Pennsylvania and Philadelphia seem to like, and the organs will growl over generalities, and thousands of Republicans will complain, but Quay will nominate legislative candidates next fall in the usual way and for the usual purposes, and the organs and the complaining voters will march up to the front and swallow the ticket down in the old way. As the thistles they plant grow thistles again, they will moralize and demand reform, censure their officials for doing just what they were elected to do, and then fall back and vote the regular ticket again. By and by the machine will smash, and the livelier it is run the sooner must the end come.

IN an edition of "*Chamber's Encyclopedia*"—an English work—published thirteen years ago, in a brief article under the title "Privateer," we find the following: "Privateering was abolished by mutual agreement among European nations by the Treaty of Paris of 1856. It is doubtful, however, how far that abolition would stand in a general war, for privateering is a *natural resource of a nation whose regular navy is too weak to make head against the maritime power of the enemy*, especially when the latter, *offers the temptation of a wealthy commerce.*" England and Russia are now at swords points. If war breaks out this language will assume a significance its writer could hardly have imagined. Russia's navy cannot cope with England's, and there is good ground for the belief that she is making great preparations to send out numerous privateers, upon a declaration of war, to prey upon the "wealthy commerce" of her enemy. The Cimbria off the cost of Maine is an illustration of what the great bear proposes. There seems to be no doubt she carries enough Russian officers and seamen to man half a dozen privateers.

THE State ring insists upon HOYT and STERRETT; they say, to throw the latter overboard is to lose Allegheny county, to save which much must be conceded. This is reasonable and correct. Judge STERRETT is very popular in this county, largely from the fact that the Democracy once endorsed him, but mainly because he proved himself a just judge, whose motives have never been questioned and whose private life is without blemish. This makes it all the more important for the Democracy to place Mr. HOPKINS upon the ticket, to save the county for the local candidates, particularly the members of the Legislature, upon whom will rest the selection of a United States Senator. It is the life or death of the CAMERON party.

WHEN the Republican party was on its last legs, it was proposed to give the colored man a vote; that element gave the party a few years' extension, but now that the colored man votes the Democratic ticket, it is proposed to give the Indians a chance to exercise the franchise as well as the tomahawk, and make all the Indian agents Judges in the several reservations. Mr. LO is expected to deposit his ballot for the great Father, when he returns from the Paris exposition, and again agrees to take upon himself the responsibility of a fifty thousand dollar office.

A CONFIRMATORY statement is being prepared by Mrs. Theodore Tilton to sustain by evidence her recent confession. In this statement she will arrange dates, locations and circumstances connected with her avowed intercourse with Mr. Beecher, whose friends are preparing for the conflict. It is stated that Mr. Thomas Shearman has collected all the denials of her guilt, and will meet her coming statement with them.

Dime novels will have a rest when all this appears in the model first-class newspapers of New York. LYDIA THOMPSON will dramatize it and make a fortune out of it.

GET out your lata on privateering. The Russian or the English threatens to make trouble.

The Working Men and the Communists.

The two line item that the Communists were arming or meeting nightly for drill in Chicago has caused the subject to be discussed by the western papers and it is treated by nearly every one of them in the same manner.

The Communists of this country are the dregs of the Internationals of Europe. The riff-raff of them who have floated to this country is enough to make an army of tramps feel respectable and high-toned in comparison. They drank "destruction to property and damnation to all ecclesiastics" at one of their meetings in New York, and illustrated their exalted sentiments and lofty purity by singing songs that made women clap their hands over their ears and run away. What a nice lot for an intelligent working man to serve under and obey.

In St. Louis one of the brethren attended a citizens' meeting, and reported to his comrades that it was in no sense a citizens' meeting, those taking part in it having on "white vests and shiney plug hats." It may be a crime to wear a white vest, but any man, whether wearing a white vest or black one, or no vest at all, who cared a pin for his respectability, would hardly like to mix in familiarly with such as the Communists in America proclaim themselves to be. Judging by its best known acts, the controlling principle of Communism is violence. A Deputy in the French Assembly, in 1872, declared that the purpose of the Internationals was "the overthrow of contitutional government." A Communist in Chicago, whose tongue is braver than his arm, asserts that the time is coming before long when "capitalists will be hung to every lamp-post." The Berlin Internationals aver that they intend to have "community of property and of wives," and nothing less. Mobs and blood shed appear to be in every case the policy of the Communist. What good does it do? What has ever been gained by it, in this country or any other? Millions of property were destroyed by it in the State of Pennsylvania, last summer, and the average wages of the miner and railroad laborer were not advanced five cents. Every mob the Communists instigated has been defeated and stamped out. Such riots can have but one ending. If they are arming and drilling again, they must be of a very hopeful and elastic disposition indeed.

ACCORDING to a Washington dispatch General Adam Badeau, Consul General at the Court of St. James, who was ordered in December last to be dropped from the Army Register as captain, retired, United States army, has been making strenuous efforts to have the action of the President reversed in his case, claiming that he was exempt under the section of the Crawford act which provided that officers who had lost a leg or an arm, or whose wounds were equal to such loss, should be exempted from the statute which provided that any officer accepting or holding an office in the diplomatic or consular service of the United States shall be held to have resigned his commission in the army and his place in the army shall be declared vacant. The Secretary of War has decided that General Badeau's name must be omitted from the forthcoming Army Register, notwithstanding an opinion of Attorney General Williams, which takes the ground advanced by General Badeau, on the ground that the law under which he claims exemption was passed March 3, 1875, and does not include him, because he accepted the appointment of Consul General to London in 1869, and thus vacated his rank from that date under the law of 1867, which declares such acceptance a resignation. The case of Major General Daniel E. Sickles, retired, is precisely similar in every detail, and under the President's ruling he must also be dropped from the Register. It was in the case of General Sickles, who demanded his pay as major general on his return from Spainas Minister, that Attorney General Williams made the ruling above referred to.

ON the very spot on which is held the Paris Exhibition there was celebrated in 1788, in the full blaze of the first French Republic, the *Fete de l'Industrie*, which was in fact the first industrial fair on a national scale. There were one hundred and ten exhibitors; but in the last of the many exhibitions held in Paris in pursuance of that iniatative there were four thousand five hundred exhibitors, which showed at least that the system of industrial fairs had found favor in France. But from the date when these festivals assumed international importance they have grown still more wonderfully, for in the show of this year there will doubtless be in the neighborhood of forty-thousand exhibiters. London, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia had honorably striven for the palm in this great field, and while we retain a good opinion of the effect as a total of the show at Philadelphia we shall not be surprised if the general verdict is that Paris has finally outdone all rivals.

IN New York where he was best known, the press are almost a unit in paying tribute to Morrissey's memory for the good that was in the man. The *Times* says: "The ex-prize-fighter and gambler was in public affairs a man of sturdy common sense, clear preceptions and unbending rectitude. In a time which has worked havoc with the reputations of many Christan statesmen, no man ever charged John Morrissey with being a venal legislator or a dishonest politican." It does not forget his errors nor seek to gloss them, but predicts that "New York will remember the noble services which Mr. Morrissey performed against political rings and municipal jobbery, long after the sins and shortcomings of his private career have been forgotton." The journals that are harshest and, mayhap, justest in their denunciation of the gambler the ruffian, and the sporting man admit the perfect honesty, in the money sense, of the legislator and politician.

"IT seems that Col. Ingersoll," says the Washington *Post*, "has a patent on his plan of destroying Hell and shaking confidence in Christianity. He has begun a suit in the United States Court against the Detroit Publishing Company, to restrain it from publishing his lectures, and for damages for having already published an edition of such lectures. This company has published a cheap edition of Ingersoll's most popular lectures, for which he claims a copyright. Ordinary infidels, in attacking the Christian religion, should proceed carefully, lest they trench upon the intellectual property of Col. Ingersoll."

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Surveys of the Allegheny, Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh.

Letter from Gen. Harry White About His Little Electioneering Bill.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

My attention has, within a day or two, been called to a few paragraphs in THE POST, of recent date, of which the following is a sample; in speaking of the passage of the River and Harbor bill, it is said "Harry White had been smart enough to get in it large appropriations for the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh, probably to make them navigable for steamships. He got his appropriations through that branch knowing full well they would be stopped in the Senate." Now, sir, I regret you feel it your duty to write thus about the clauses I had inserted into this bill. Living in Western Pennsylvania as you and I do, and knowing each other well, there is no reason why we cannot talk together as gentlemen on matters of business interest. You know me to be a Republican and I know you to be a Democrat, yet there is no reason why a journal aspiring to the dignity of THE POST should not speak fairly of a proposition merely because it had been presented by a Republican. I fancy there are some questions we are more interested in as citizens than as partizans. Let us consider a moment the propositions indicated in the articles referred to. When you have considered them I cannot but think you will favor them and aid their passage through the Senate by such public sentiment as you can create. What are they?

SURVEY OF ALLEGHENY.

One provides "the Secretary of War is hereby directed to cause an examination or survey or both and estimate of cost of improvements to be made at the following points, namely: * * * * The Allegheny river up to the mouth of French Creek." This was with a view to an appropriation, indeed, I have introduced and there is pending a bill making an appropriation for the improvement of this river. You may be aware that in the practice of the government a survey of the river and estimate of the character and cost of the improvement usually precedes the appropriation. I favored this survey of the Allegheny. Do you not agree with me there should be a survey of this stream by competent engineers and an official estimate of the character and cost of such improvement in the channel as would make it navigable the whole year? I shall not pause to quote the legal authorities satisfying me Congress has power to make such appropriations. The instances where Congress since 1824 has made such appropriations for purposes considerable streams can be cited by the score. A few years ago $980,095 00 were given to the Tennessee river, $464,000 to the Illinois, $138,000 to the Monongahela, $350,000, to the Kanawha river and $145,000 to the Schuylkill in the eastern part of our State, $1,245,000 to the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and so on amounting to millions. Yet not one dollar, so far as I know, has ever been appropriated for the Allegheny river. Precedents and legal authorities are then ample to justify an appropriation for the Allegheny. I have no space here to indicate the advantages which must be obvious from the improvement of this river. Add to the Allegheny is aid to the trade of Pittsburgh and the Ohio. I know now some of the steamboat and business men at your city are trying to raise a fund of a few thousand dollars to dredge out the channel at Garrison's and Six Mile Island, so they can get barges for heavy and bulky commodities up the river into portions of my district. It has seemed to me the navigation of the Allegheny river all seasons of the year would aid in settling the question of railroad discriminations, the oil trade up the river complains so much of. No interest would own the river—its navigation would be open to all alike and possibly supply that competition which in familiar phrase is "the life of trade."

LAKE CONNECTION.

Allow me to ask you to take up your map, follow the Allegheny to its source, look at Lake Chatauqua, then at Lake Erie and reflect whether, in course of time, the Allegheny may not be connected with Lake Erie for commercial purposes. May I call your attention to the tons of iron which have been transported on this river from Brady's Bend, and other points, in other years and the millions of feet of lumber which have passed down to the Pittsburgh and Ohio market? If this improvement can be made, would not this be a good time to make it, when labor is seeking employment at such low rates? May I not ask you, then, to aid in passing through the United States Senate this provision for the survey and improvement of the Allegheny?

THE KISKIMINETAS AND CONEMAUGH.

The other provision I had inserted in the bill is a direction to the Secretary of War to have surveyed and estimate made of the cost of improvement of the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh rivers. Is it not proper to have these streams examined with a view to their improvement for navigation purposes? I shall not insult your intelligence to explain where these streams are. Many shallow jokes have recently been uttered at the expense of these beautiful rivers. You know as well as I the Conemaugh has its source up in the Alleghenies. Running west, its waters are reinforced by Stony Creek, at Johnstown; Blacklick, further west, and by several other streams, until it reaches Saltsburg, where the Loyalhanna, uniting with it, forms the Kiskiminetas, which then courses on and empties, nearly opposite Freeport, into the Allegheny. You know as well as I that it was along the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas that the western division of the Pennsylvania canal was located and from these streams alone received its waters. You also know that after the completion of the canal the millions of tons of freight going from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, about 183?, passed over the waters of these streams. We, in western Pennsylvania, who live near and pass along them, know all about them. The valleys of the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh abound with historic association. They have most attractive scenery and abundant material resources. There are many flourishing towns from the mouth of the Kiskiminetas at Freeport up to the well known city of Johnstown. There are Leechburg, Apollo, Saltsburg, Livermore, Blairsville, Bolivar, Lockport, New Florence and others. At Leechburg is located one of the two mills in the United States, the other being at McKeesport, which alone manufactures iron and tin plate. For the running of this mill natural gas wells up from the earth. There are manufacturing enterprises all along this valley. Rolling mills, fire brick works, coal, limestone, salt wells, stone quarries and other mineral resources abound along this valley, with agricultural lands back from the rivers. The capital of citizens of your city is largely invested along these streams. Is it not proper, then, to have a survey of these streams by the United States Government with a view to utilize these waters for cheap transportation? These rivers are all tributary to the Allegheny, and the Allegheny to the Ohio,

> "The Avon to the Severn,
> The Severn to the ocean."

It is quite true the Pennsylvania Railroad runs along the Conemaugh to Blairsville, the West Penn thence along the length of these streams and down the Allegheny to your city. I would not tear one leaf from the laurel crown of preeminence won by railroads for rapid transportation. Many people, however, high in authority and engineering skill look hopefully to water transportation on the natural current and through canal and slackwater improvements to come in vogue again to supply cheaper transportation for crops in bulk, minerals, metals and other heavy commodities. As feeders to the trade of the Allegheny and Ohio the easy and constant navigation of these streams would be most valuable. I can indicate many enterprises which might be inaugurated as a consequence of cheap water transportation. Allow me to call your attention to the fact through the agency of the Hon. B. Wilson, member of Congress from West Virginia, about two years ago, there was appropriated by Congress for the clearing out of the Great Kanawha, which empties into the Ohio, some $7,000. As a consequence of this railroad, ties, stone, timber, etc., is brought from up that river to Pittsburgh, into ports of my district, and into different parts of the United States.

MONONGAHELA IMPROVEMENT.

Were precedents wanting for the survey and improvements of these streams by the aid of the General Government, I might cite the familiar history, as a case in point, of the improvement of the Monongahela. By reference to the record I find that in 1832 Hon. Andrew Stewart, then a member of Congress from Fayette county, proposed and had passed through Congress a bill that the General Government should survey and improve the Monongahela river from Pittsburgh to the National road, at Brownsville. In 1833 Dr. Wm. Howard, United States Engineer, made this survey and reported in favor of the improvement of the navigation by a system of locks and dams. March 31, 1836, the "Monongahela Navigation Company" was incorporated by act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, and organized February 10, 1837. By the aid of an appropriation from the State the improvement of the navigation of this river began substantially on the plan recommended by United States Engineer Howard, and in 1841 the locks and dams were completed, and the whole improvement to Brownsville in operation in 1844. Andrew Stewart, while in Congress, I believe, started the survey by the United States for the enterprise of the Monongahela improvement. The State of Pennsylvania appropriated to it, the General Government, as I stated above, has already appropriated at least $138,000, and there is in the bill recently proposed in the House $25,000 more for this improvement.

VALUE OF MONONGAHELA IMPROVEMENT

The value of this enterprise to the Monongahela valley since its opening, in 1844, it is difficult to estimate. There have been transported over this river 1,076,820,614 bushels of coal and coke, which is weight exceeds 40,000,000 tons. In time may we not have similar results on the Allegheny and Kiskiminetas valleys if some Government aid is as cheerfully given as it has been to other rivers less likely to bring good results? As the representative of the people who live in these valleys, is it not my duty to speak in their behalf to the parent government?

THE KANAWHA RIVER.

I have been suggesting the wisdom of surveying the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh, with a view to improvement only as they may supply transportation to the Allegheny and Ohio. There is greater reason than this for this survey and improvement—a reason in which your city of Pittsburgh and all citizens of Pennsylvania are interested, and vitally, in view of recent events. A few years since it became apparent to the farmers of the West that it was more profitable to consume their corn as fuel than transport it to eastern markets, because of the expense of railroad transportation. The attention of Congress was called to this question, and after an exhaustive examination of the subject by a committee of the United States Senate, in 1874, a report was submitted, suggesting as a remedy the improvement of our great rivers and their utilization as through water lines from seaboard to seaboard, by connecting them by canal and slackwater navigation. Pennsylvania had no representative on that committee, I believe. One of the routes surveyed and recommended by that committee was the Kanawha and James river canal, by which the Ohio river from the mouth of the Kanawha was to be connected with the James river, and thence to tide water below Richmond. This is to be by Kanawha, New and Greenbrier rivers to Howard's Creek, 197 miles, from Howard's Creek to Buchanan 76 miles, from Buchanan to Richmond 197½ miles, being of open river 79 miles, slackwater navigation 161 miles, canal 231 miles. On this route the Allegheny mountains are to be crossed at the summit level by a tunnel, seven and eight-tenths miles long. The effect of this line will be to take the trade of the Ohio from the mouth of the Kanawha to the Atlantic. This will take from Pennsylvania much of the advantages of the Ohio river trade, unless we can offer as cheap facilities through our State. Surveys and estimates have been carefully made along this route. There is already a canal from Richmond to Buchanan 197½ miles long, which it is proposed to utilize. Heretofore, some $350,000 has been appropriated by the General Government and expended on the Kanawha. In the present River and Harbor bill $222,000 are appropriated to the Great Kanawha, $15,000 to the New river, $18,000 to the Little Kanawha, and $70,000 to the James river. So this work is going on.

In the report of the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania in 1812, they say: "The great object of the Legislature and people in beginning and completing a vast system of internal improvements, now owned by the State, was to secure and perpetuate to Pennsylvania the carrying trade between her own and the contiguous seaboard and the Ohio valley. This was fully enjoyed and in no danger of being lost while our artificial facilities consisted of common roads and turnpikes. But when it became the policy of neighboring States to construct canals in order to overcome the advantages of our geographical position and free turnpikes, Pennsylvania resolved by almost unanimous sentiment to embark in her great system of canals and railroads, to connect the waters of the Delaware with those of Ohio and the Lakes."

The improvement of the Ohio river was always favored by Pennsylvania. As early as 1834 James Clark, that honest old veteran of Blairsville, as President of the Board of Canal Commissioners, in his report urgently recommended an appropriation by Congress (Pittsburgh being a port of entry) for the improvement of the Ohio. One of the water routes from the Ohio through Pennsylvania to the seaboard is up the Allegheny river to the mouth of the Kiskiminetas, thence up the Conemaugh to the Allegheny mountains, thence by tunnel connecting with the Juniata, which connects with the Susquehanna; then either on to the Chesapeake bay or by way of the Schuylkill to the Delaware bay. The length of this route is but 425 miles from the Ohio at Pittsburgh. It is not for me in this connection to enlarge on the practicability of this route. A survey by the engineers of the government would develop this fact. I have it from most excellent engineering authority that six to seven feet navigation can be secured along this whole line and a tunnel through the Allegheny of little more than half the length necessary on the James river route. Authority as high as General Bernard, Napoleon's pet engineer, who constructed the turnpike across the Alps, while traveling in this country, gave his official opinion to the government in favor of the practicability of connecting the Ohio with the eastern waters through Pennsylvania by means of a tunnel through the Alleghenies. Now, my dear sir, in view of the magnitude of this question as affecting our internal commerce, is it not wise to have these surveys made? Our nation is never belittled by a survey of its resources. All business men realize the difficulties and expense of transportation are frightening capital from investments which will employ labor. Is it not wise for Congress to confront this question? If our great natural highways are to be improved these years and in its undertaking. It would bring some measure of acity to our own doors. Labor is abundant and it would be a blessing to usefully employ it. May I not hope you and your journal will favor the projects which have airly passed the House of Representatives. Yours truly,

HARRY WHITE.

Washington, May 4878.

ANOTHER ATTACON THE TREASURY.

Proposing the Issue of $37,955,000 of Bonds to Complete Public Buildings.

The passage, by logolling, of the River and Harbor bill, appropriating $7,000,000, is likely to lead to nother organized attack upon the Treasry. Representative Schleicher some time go introduced a bill which proposed to ine four and a half per cent. bonds to an mount large enough to complete all the public buildings now under construction. he bill was accompanied by the statemet that the amount now paid for rent was larger than the interest on this proposed issue, and that the expenditure of this mount of money would benefit trade and labor. As a matter of fact, Governmet buildings are so expensively built that the interest on the investment would genrally much more than meet the rental of corresponding room. After consultation with the Treasury Department, and some prominent members of the Administration, Schleicher has prepared a list of tie buildings he proposes to complete. It aggregates the magnificent sum of $37,955,000, and waters enough districts to make a majority in its favor altogether probable. The list of buildings to be completed is as follows:

Court House at Albany, N. Y.	$400,000
Court House and Post office at Atlanta, Ga.	75,000
Sub-Treasury and Post office at Boston	2,000,000
Court House and Sub-Treesury at Chicago	1,500,000
Court House and Post Office at Cincinnati	3,250,000
Court House and Post Office at Evansville, Ind.	30,000
Court House and Post Office at Fall River, Mass	150,000
Court House and Post Office at Grand Rapids, Mich.	50,000
Court House and Post Office at Hartford, Conn.	200,000
Post Office at Harrisburg, Penn.	200,000
Cobx House and Post Office at Little Rock, Ark.	150,000
Custom House and Post Office at Memphis, Tenn.	400,000
Custom House, Post Office and Court House at Nashville, Tenn.	225,000
Court House and Post Office at Philadelphia	3,000,000
Appraisers' store, San Francisco	100,000
Court House at St. Louis	1,500,000
Court House and Post Office at Utica, N. Y.	150,000
State, War and Navy Department buildings	5,000,000
Library of Congress or extension of Capitol	3,000,000
National Museum or Smithsonian grounds	250,000
Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department	500,000
Extension of Winder's building	300,000
Coast Survey	300,000
New building and sites, and Treasury Department, Court House and Post Office at Austin, Texas	200,000
Post Office at Baltimore	2,000,000
Court House and Post Office at Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,000,000
Appraisers' store, Boston	750,000
Court House and Post Office at Denver, Col.	200,000
Court House and Post Office at Jefferson City, Mo.	200,000
Court House and Post Office at Jackson, Miss.	200,000
Court House and Post Office at Montgomery, Ala.	200,000
Court House at New York	5,000,000
Appraisers' stores, New York	1,250,000
Court House and Post Office, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,000,000
Court House, Post Office and Territorial building, Salt Lake City, Utah	150,000
Total	$35,080,000

The following are the new buildings proposed on the list:

Postoffice, Augusta, Ga.	$ 100,000
Court House and Postoffice, Boise City, Idaho	75,000
Court House and Postoffice, Brownsville, Tenn.	100,000
Court House and Postoffice, Bridgeport, Conn.	100,000
Court House and Postoffice, Council Bluffs, Iowa	150,000
Postoffice, Dayton, Ohio	100,000
Postoffice and Court House, Galveston, Texas	100,000
Postoffice and Court House, Helena, Montana	75,000
Postoffice, Houston, Texas	100,000
Postoffice and Court House, Jacksonville, Fla.	150,000
Postoffice and Court House, Keokuk, Iowa	150,000
Postoffice and Court House, Key West, Florida	100,000
Postoffice and Court House, Leavenworth, Kansas	150,000
Postoffice and Court House, Lynchburg, Va.	150,000
Postoffice, Minneapolis, Minn.	100,000
Postoffice, Austin, Ill.	100,000
Court House and Postoffice, Rochester, N. Y.	150,000
Court House and Postoffice, Savannah, Georgia	200,000
Court House and Postoffice, Syracuse, N. Y.	200,000
Postoffice, Troy, N. Y.	100,000
Postoffice, Virginia City, Nevada	100,000
Postoffice and Court House, Wilmington, N. C.	150,000
Postoffice and Court House, Yankton, Dakotah	75,000
Total	$ 2,875,000

NEXT CONGRESS.

Districts Where the Majority is Under Five Hundred.

The close Congressional districts with majorities under five hundred are as follows:

	Republican Majority.
Second Florida	13
Third Illinois	408
Ninth Illinois	487
Thirteenth Illinois	252
Fourth Indiana	395
Sixth Indiana	276
Fighth Michigan	338
First Missouri	219
Second Missouri (Dem. split)	314
Third Missouri	19
Third New York	252
Third Ohio	451
Tenth Ohio	271
Second Wisconsin	328
	Democratic Majority.
Fourth California	1
Third Massachusetts	5
First Connecticut	139
Eighteenth Illinois	20
Ninth Kentucky	393
Sixth Maryland	14
First New Hampshire	43
Eleventh New York (Rep. split)	427
Thirty-second New York	409
Second Ohio	75
Fourth Ohio	96
Thirteenth Pennsylvania	81
Eighteenth Pennsylvania	69

The close districts, therefore, seem to be about a stand off.

THE Ridgway Library, at Philadelphia, has been accepted after long years of hesitation. The Philadelphia Library Company were presented by Dr. Rush with a square of ground, down near the Baltimore railroad depot, and money enough to erect a magnificent library building, provided they would occupy it as their principal library room. The principal trouble in not immediately accepting it was that it was so far out of the way of the general reader's road, being about the same thing as if Mr. Kelly should present our Mercantile Library here with lots in Wilkinsburg and insist on their occupancy. But they have split the difference, and will move most of the old lumber out of their up-town library down to Broad and Christian streets.

USEFUL revelations of the past and future. A clairvoyant named Millard Fillmore Pancoast, aged 21, cut his throat with a razor at 10 o'clock yesterday in the residence of his mother, Mrs. Dr. Mary F. Pancoast, clairvoyant, 73 Walnut street, Newark.

FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Bankrupt Law and Resumption Repeal Discussed by the Senate.

The House Wrestles with the District of Columbia Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate the House bill to forbid further retirement of United States legal tender notes, which was read the first time by its title, that it might be referred to the Committee on Finance, in accordance with custom.

Mr COOKRELL objected to its reference and moved the bill be read the second time. His object was to have the bill passed without reference, but Mr. Morrill objected to a second reading of the bill to-day, and it was laid over.

Mr. McDONALD presented a petition signed by a large number of persons, praying that General John C. Fremont be included in the bill now pending to place General James Shields on the retired list of the army. Referred.

DISCUSSION ON THE BANKRUPT LAW.

On motion of Mr. THURMAN, the Senate took up the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, reported from the Judiciary Committee with amendments, Thursday last.

Mr. BECK submitted an amendment to strike out the 1st of January, 1878, as the time when the repeal of the law is to take effect, and insert in lieu thereof an amendment to repeal the law from the passage of the act.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the amendment of Mr. Beck, to strike out certain words and insert others, would prevent any further amendment of that clause. In order that the Senate might not be concluded by the amendment if adopted, he moved to strike out January 1 and insert September 1 as the time when the repeal should take effect.

SPECIE RESUMPTION REPEAL.

The discussion on the bill lasted until the expiration of the morning hour, when the bill to repeal the Specie Resumption act came up as unfinished business.

Mr. GORDON said ill advised legislation was the prime cause of our financial depression to-day. He favored honest finances and a return to specie payments at the earliest possible moment compatible with the interests of its industrial classes. It had been argued that the shortest road to resumption was the best one, and that road was contraction, no matter how rough it might be. He denied such a proposition. The credit of the Government was an important item, but it would take care of itself if Congress would only see that the interest on bonds was paid at the time and with the coin named in the contract. The great interests of the people was a question of equal importance. He had never been able to understand why it was not better to save the country by common sense than ruin it by science. He could not see why salvation, according to experience, was so much less desirable than damnation according to Ricardo. He argued that the policy of contraction planted the seed, not of resumption, but of consumption of the vitals of the country until it swept all our energies and enterprises away. He did not believe the Secretary of the Treasury could maintain specie resumption without bringing great distress upon the country. He then referred to the South, and said the Republic's flag was her flag, the Republic's honor was her honor, and when either should be assailed she would not be found wanting in her contribution of her brain and blood to repel the assault.

Referring to the Commission, he said that the demoniac spirit of communism, if tolerated here, would doom not only the reward of labor, but would ruin the liberties of our citizens. No such bird of ill omen could flourish on our soil. The people were suffering. The country seemed agitated, but beneath it all, controlling it all, was the law-abiding spirit of the American people, elevated, sanctified by suffering, endurance and trial.

Mr. Sargent, from the Committee on Appropriations, called up the House bill making appropriations for payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30th, 1879, and in explanation said, under the legislation of March 9th, any person who served in the war of 1812, even though he had been only in a single engagement, was entitled to a pension, and the widow of any such soldier was also entitled to a pension. By this legislation nearly $1,500,000 were added to the pension roll and 22,225 names were placed on the roll since the beginning of the present fiscal year. The total amount appropriated by the bill as it came from the House was $29,571,574. It exceeded the amount appropriated by the bill last year to the extent of $838,587. The Senate Committee on Appropriations had added an appropriation of $35,000 additional for fees to the examining surgeon in order to enable the Commissioner to secure the services of physicians of standing.

Referring to the second section of the bill as it came from the House, which provides that from and after July 1st, 1877, the offices of pension agent shall be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers, Mr. Sargent said, should that be passed, it would require a change in the office of pension agent all over the country on the 1st of July.

The Committee on Appropriations, therefore, reported an amendment to strike out the House section and insert in lieu thereof as follows:

"That hereafter, in appointment of pension agents, preference shall be given to wounded or disabled Union soldiers." He was not disposed to turn out pension agents who had given bonds and were faithfully discharging their duties now. The clause in the House bill providing that a fee of one dollar and no more shall be paid to an examining surgeon for each examination of a pensioner, &c., was struck out and the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations increasing appropriations for examining surgeon's fees from $50,000 to $80,000 was agreed to.

The next amendment was that quoted in Mr. Sargent's remarks in regard to the appointment of pension agents.

Mr. BECK said it would be best to strike out the amendment prepared by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and disagree to the second section of the bill as proposed by the House. He denied the power of Congress to impose such limitation on the rights of the President of the United States in making appointments. The Constitution gave to the President the right to select his appointees from all the people of the United States. If in making appointments of pension agents he was to be confined to disabled or wounded Union soldiers, he might find it impossible to find such men in some sections of the country who could give the required bonds. Congress should not let the Executive infringe on its power, and at the same time it should not infringe on the power of the Executive. The man who could not come to Congress without going and telling wounded soldiers that he tried to put them in power by abridging the right of the President in violation of the Constitution, perhaps, would be better at home. He had no sympathy with such pensions to soldiers, and he did not wish it to be understood that he was denying them any of their rights.

Mr. DORSEY submitted an amendment in lieu of that reported by the Committee on Appropriations as follows: "That from and after the 1st of October, 1878, the terms of office of all pension agents shall expire, and thereafter the office of pension agent shall be filled by honorably discharged Union soldiers."

Mr. HOAR moved to amend the amendment by adding, 'Or to widows or daughters of soldiers." Agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY opposed the amendment of the Committee, and also that of Mr. Dorsey, and argued that it was an abridgement of the Constitutional power of the President.

Mr. INGALLS said he was rather inclined to think the Senators on the other side who opposed any restriction of the power of the President were more concerned about the next President than the present Executive. He referred to the section as originally passed by the House, and said if the Democratic House could pass such a bill he did not see why a Senate ostensibly Republican should object to it.

Mr. HEREFORD—What do you mean by ostensibly Republican?

Mr. INGALLS—Well, nominally, Republican.

Mr. BLAINE—History will vindicate you.

Mr. INGALLS—Yes, history will vindicate me.

After discussion Mr. DORSEY modified his amendment so as to read: "That on the first day of January, 1879, the terms of office of all pension agents shall expire, and thereafter honorably discharged, wounded or disabled Union soldiers, or widows or daughters of such soldiers, shall be appointed to such offices." Agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 22.

Mr. SARGENT then submitted an amendment to that of the committee, providing that from and after the passage of the act, in case of a vacancy in the office of pension agent, it shall be filled by the appointment of a wounded or disabled Union soldier. Agreed to.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States the following bills were referred:

By Mr. THOMPSON: Declaring that all propositions to change or modify the tariff law are injurious and detrimental to the general welfare of the people, and that it is unwise to waste time at present in the discussion of the Wood tariff bill, he moved its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WOOD moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. PAGE moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Agreed to, 125 to 18.

By Mr. COLLINS: For the District and Circuit Court of the United States in the Northern District of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. SCALES: Giving to all religious denominations equal rights and privileges in Indian reservations.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. The bill in its amended form removes property qualification in regard to commissioners and members of Council and abolishes poll tax. It also provides for the payment of interest of the 3-65 bonds, but declares that nothing in the act shall be construed as an acknowledgment of any liability on the part of the United States to pay the principal otherwise as provided in the act for the funding of these bonds.

Mr. COX (Ohio) offered an amendment requiring that the commissioners shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice of the Senate.

Mr. TOWNSHEND (Ill.) offered an amendment requiring the election of commissioners by joint ballot of the Senate and House.

Long discussion ensued on these amendments and on the bill generally (which provides for three commissioners, one an engineer officer above the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, one to be elected by the Senate, and the third to be elected by the House.

Mr. Townshend's amendment was rejected. The amendment offered by Mr. Cox (Ohio) was also rejected—yeas, 84; nays, 157.

Mr. FORT moved to strike out the word authorizing the President to detail an officer of the Engineer Corps of the Army as one of the commissioners, and to insert words directing that one of the commissioners shall be a competent engineer. Rejected—84 to 97.

Mr. DUNNELL moved to amend the clause requiring the two elected Commissioners to have been residents of the District ten years by making it five years. Agreed to.

The committee's amendment striking out the property qualification clause for members of the Council was agreed to; also, striking out the clause requiring voters to have paid a poll tax.

The committee also reported an amendment limiting the rate of taxation to $1 75 per $100 of real and personal property.

Mr. BUCKNER proposed to make the limit $2.

Messrs. COX (N. Y.) and COX (O.) suggested that a $2 rate would produce $2,000,0 0 a year, and that, therefore, Congress would be called upon to appropriate a like sum. The effect, therefore, would be to encourage increased expenditures.

In the course of the discussion on this point the question of the liability of the Government for the 3-65 bonds came up. Mr. BLACKBUN insisting that under the existing law the Government was liable for the interest but not for the principal, and Messrs. COX (O.) and COX (N. Y.) denying the liability of the Government for either principal or interest.

Without disposing of the question the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Mr. DORSEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Postoffice Appropriation bill, with sundry amendments. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported, from the same committee, the amendment submitted on Thursday last by Mr Maxey, from the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads, granting a subsidy for the Brazil Mail Steamship Service, without recommendation, and said he reported it back that the Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads might submit it with the Postoffice Appropriation bill when the Senate should take up that bill. The Committee on Appropriations had not formally expressed any opinion as to it; certainly not adverse to it.

Mr. EDMUNDS reserved all points of order as to the amendment.

Mr. VOORHEES presented a petition of citizens of Camden, N. J., favoring the passage of a law making six hours a legal day's work for all workmen employed by the Government.

POLICY OF CONTRACTION.

Mr. COCKRELL moved to take up the House bill to forbid further retirement of United States legal tender notes, which was read for the first time yesterday, and said he moved to take it up now that it might be read the second time. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 33; nays, 25.

The bill having been read the second time, Mr. MORRILL moved it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, when Mr. SARGENT called for the regular order, and consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to strike out the second section of the bill, which, as agreed upon, reads: "That from and after the passage of this act, in case of vacancy from any cause, the office of pension agent shall be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers, or widows or daughters of Union soldiers."

In support of his motion, Mr. EDMUNDS said the true policy was to leave these appointments with the President and his constitutional advisers That they had not rightfully exercised that responsibility during the past year he had good reason to believe. In the New England States there were seven pension agents prior to consolidation. Six of them had been soldiers and one was a civilian. In the consolidation of these agencies into one, the civilian was retained. He happened to be hit and six soldiers were missed. The constitutional duty of appointing these officers rested with the President, and he (Edmunds) was disposed to let it remain there.

Mr. WAGLEIGH, referring to the remarks of Mr. Edmunds that a civilian had been retained pension agent in New England, said the agent retained happened to have his office at Concord, N. H., and he was retained on account of his office being convenient to Maine and Vermont. His retention was due entirely to the location of his office, though he has performed his duties well.

Mr. BLAINE denied that Concord was a convenient point for a pension agency There were five trunk lines of railroad leading from Portland, Me., and not one of them passed through Concord. The Secretary of the Interior could not have selected a more inaccessible point for the office.

Mr. VOORHEES said in this instance he was in favor of class legislation. There were at least a million of people in this country who had served in the army, and a quarter of a million had been wounded. He was willing to vote any minute to direct the President to fill the offices of pension agents from these wounded soldiers. A more appropriate piece of legislation never occurred in the history of our government.

The motion of Mr. Edmunds to strike out the second section of the bill was rejected—yeas, 29; nays, 32.

The bill was then reported to the Senate. Amendments made in Committee of the Whole were concurred in and it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. ALLISON called up the Indian Appropriation bill, and in explanation thereof, said the Committee on Appropriations had made very few amendments to the bill as it came from the House.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session and when the doors were re-opened, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, the House resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia Government bill, (Mr. Sampson in the chair.)

The committee recommended an amendment to the eighth section of the bill so as to make it read: Section 8. That until otherwise provided by law, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay interest accruing on the 3-65 bonds of the District of Columbia, as the same matures, and the bonds must be made payable at the office of the Treasurer of the United States; and the appropriation so paid shall be credited as part of the appropriation voted for the year by the United States toward the expenses of the District, as herein provided; provided that nothing in this act contained shall be construed or considered as an acknowledgement of any liability on the part of the United States to pay the principal of said bonds, otherwise than as provided in the seventh section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the Government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved June 20th, 1874.

Mr. BUCKNER moved to amend the amendment by requiring one-half of one per cent of the amount of 3-65 bonds to be set apart every year from the taxes as a sinking fund.

Buckner's amendment was rejected and the amendment offered by the committee agreed to.

The bill having been gone through by sections, the main question was ordered on the passage of the bill. It was passed without the yeas and nays.

THE HOUSE DISCUSSING THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. WOOD then moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

On a standing vote, the SPEAKER announced the result to be 79 to 80. Then a vote by tellers resulted in 94 to 97, and finally, on a vote by the yeas and nays, the motion was agreed to—yeas, 109; nays, 108. There was a good deal of excitement over the vote, and when the roll was finished, there was a small majority against the motion, but absent Democrats were hunted up and brought in to vote, and at least four of them (Messrs. Reagan, Bouck, Patterson (Colorado) and Caldwell of Tennessee) were induced to change from no to aye. In this manner, a bare majority was obtained for the motion.

As soon as the result of the vote was announced, a motion to adjourn was made by Mr. CONGER, and was defeated—yeas, 38; nays, 178.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Sayler in the chair) on the tariff bill, and Mr. BANKS spoke in opposition thereto.

SPEECH OF MR. BANKS IN OPPOSITION.

Mr. BANKS said if the cotton manufacturers of New England should be destroyed, as they might be by hostile legislation, the cotton section of the country would go back to the point from which it started. They might be destroyed, but they never went down alone, they always took somebody with them, and that "somebody" was the power that had grown prosperous by location which had been at once the source and bane of its history. The representatives of the South might destroy the cotton manufactures of the country, but if they did, they would destroy their own position and their own power as well. What member from Texas or California would assassinate the wool interest of his State by voting for this bill? He compared the protection given to this bill to the manufacturing interest to the idiocy of an engineer who assumed that by making the dykes and levees of Holland and the Mississippi river of equal height to the sea and river, he thus protected the people. It would be no protection at all. The dykes and levees must be made higher than the sea and the river or the country would be overflowed.

Mr. WOOD called attention to the dividends paid by the Manchester woolen mills as shown by Spofford's almanac, and quoted dividends in this own (Banks) district as being in 1870 15 per cent, in 1871 17 per cent, in 1872 13 per cent, in 1873 9 per cent., in 1874 14 per cent., in 1875 9 per cent, in 1876 10 per cent.

Mr. BANKS replied that he also had in his hand a copy of the same book, which showed the dividends of New England manufacturing companies from 1870 to 1876. The dividends of 17 were large growing out of the forethought and intellect of the manufacturers, who laid in large supplies of cotton at the breaking out of the late unpleasantness, but dividends for 1876 (which were those which should be taken into consideration) averaged only 5 13-100 per cent. in an aggregate capital of $52,000,000, and there were thirty-four of the companies that had paid no dividends at all. How was that for high? (Laughter.) He characterized the proposition of the bill on woolen goods (and which Mr. Wood had spoken of as a gentle reduction) as the assassination of the most important national industry, but the fact was that the Committee of Ways and Means did not know what it was doing on woolen sections of the bill, and that reminded him of a war anecdote with which he finished his speech. It was that of a chaplain who had volunteered to distribute soldiers' mails but who found that in consequence of bad roads, interruption of the mails, presence of the enemy, etc., it was a bigger job than he had any notion of, and when one morning the soldires came to him one after the other with the inquiry, "Mr. Chaplain when will the mail arrive?" He got tired of answering the question, took a board, nailed it on a tree and with a piece of chalk wrote on it, "The Chaplain does not know when the mail will arrive," and a little fellow crept in behind him and added the words, "Neither does he care a damn," and so said Mr. Banks, the Committee did not know what harm it was doing to the industries of the country, neither did it care a d—n, with which I will finish my speech some other time. (Loud laughter.)

The Committee then rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill the pending question being on an amendment of Mr. Teller to remove the Nez Perces Indians of Joseph's band, now held as prisoners of war at Fort Leavenworth, Ks., to Idaho Territory, instead of to the Indian Territory, as the House bill provides.

After a long debate, Mr. Teller's amendment was rejected.

Mr. MAXEY moved to strike out the whole clause of the House bill which provides for their removal to the Indian Territory, and appropriates $20,000 for their settlement and the purchase of clothing, subsistence, etc.

Pending discussion on this amendment, Mr. EDMUNDS submitted one providing for the removal of the Indians named to such a portion of the Indian Territory as the United States had a right to use for such purpose consistent with existing treaties, and arrangements with tribes occupying Indian territory. Agreed to without debate.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Maxey to strike out the whole paragraph and it was rejected—yeas, 21; nays, 26.

Mr. THURMAN gave notice, as soon as the Indian Appropriation bill should be disposed of, he would press the bill to repeal the bankrupt law to a vote.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced the Committee on Census as follows: Cox (N. Y.), Mills, Stenger, Ligon and Smith (Ga.), Carlisle, Hatcher, Ballou, Georgensen, Ryan and Williams (Ore.)

The Committee on Elections reported in the contested election cases from the Second district of South Carolina, the Sixth district of Mississippi and Oregon, declaring the sitting members, Cain, Charles and Williamz, entitled to their seats. The report was adopted.

The consideration of the bill to regulate interState commerce and prevent discrimination by common carriers was resumed.

Mr. REAGAN advocated the passage of the bill.

Pending action, the morning hour expired.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. WOOD moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill.

The Chair submitted the proposition to the House.

Pending a rising race vote, Mr. CONGER moved, when the Committee of the Whole reached the Tariff bill, it should report it back to the House, striking out the enacting clause.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman is not recognized for that purpose.

Mr. CONGER—I ask the Chair if I have not a right to make that motion.

The SPEAKER—The Chair thinks it unusual.

Mr. CONGER—I ask it I have not a right to make it.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman will point out out where he gets that right

Mr. CONGER—It has been done universally in the House

Mr. WOOD—The gentleman was too late even if he had the right.

Mr. SAYLER—The motion has never been made in the House before. If the committee chooses to make that motion it is the duty of the House to act upon it, but it cannot come in now, because the House is before the House.

The SPEAKER—The motion would be in order if the bill was before the House, but it is in Committee of the Whole, and under general discussion.

MOTION TO DISCHARGE THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. CONGER—I move that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill.

Mr. WOOD—I call the gentleman to order. He is entirely out of order.

The SPEAKER—The Chair does not entertain the motion.

Mr. CONGER—Then I move that all general debate on the bill be limited to ten minute.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that Mr. Conger make it two hours. It was not fair or just to deprive members of the Committee on Ways and Means of an opportunity to make speeches on the bill.

Mr. O'NEIL—I do not suppose any member desires to deprive other members of that opportunity, but its the principle of the thing we contend for, and we are pledging to the country to have this bill before the House.

Mr. WOOD—I desire to know if the members desire discussion of this bill until every member of the Committee on Ways and Means has had an opportunity to be heard. I shall resist every attempt to limit debate.

Mr. O'NEIL—If the gentleman has a right to make a speech, I have too.

Mr. WOOD—I will not be dictated to by you, or anyone else.

Mr. O'NEIL—I do not intend to dictate to the gentleman, but other members have rights on the floor as well as the members of the Ways and Means Committee.

The SPEAKER—The gentleman from Pennsylvania is not recognized.

Mr. O'NEIL—I know I am not.

MOTION TO STRIKE OUT ENACTING CLAUSE DECLARED OUT OF ORDER.

The SPEAKER—The Chair will take the word of the gentleman from Michigan (Conger) that he arose in time to make his motion to instruct the Committee, but the Chair rules that that motion is not in order and is not provided for under the rules.

Mr. CONGER—I will not appeal from that decision, but will move that all general debate on the bill be limited to two hours.

The motion was defeated—yes, 107; nays, 122.

Mr. BUTLER inquired of M. Wood whether he could tell about how long the general debate would continue?

Mr. WOOD replied it was impossible to tell at this early period of the debate how long it would continue; but at the earliest practicable moment he would move to proceed to the consideration of the bill, and ask the House to consider the question whether it would act upon it this session or not, but until the debate had proceeded to such an extent that gentlemen on the other side were better informed on the subject than they seemed to be at present he should not consent to any limit of debate.

Mr. BUTLER—That will never be.

The committee then rose without action.

The House then took a recess till half past seven o'clock in the evening; the session to be for general debate only.

OUR TICHBORNE CASE.

The Great Suit at Butler for Valuable Oil Territory.

BUTLER, May 8.—The court room was well filled yesterday morning to hear the interesting trial now in progress, in which a long lost heiress put in her appearance, laying claim to quite a tract of land and mense profits arising therefrom, and which is assuming all the proportions of a regular Tichborne case. The case appears upon the docket as follows:

G. S. Crosby vs. J. C. Mack, McKinney Bros., H. N. Ward, H. L. Taylor & Co., et al. (which means some thirty others.) Cause, ejectment.

The suit was brought in June term, 1877, for ninety acres of land in Parker township; also for mense profits arising from same. The land being very valuable and having many wells of large production on it, which have been pumping for several years, it will at once be seen that the claim is one-eight of all, is one of some magnitude, and it is save to say will be strongly contested. The claimant is a woman of about fifty years of age, and one whose appearance indicates that her pathway through life has been more thorns than roses, for deep lines of care were clearly traced on her face.

A number of witnesses were examined and the trial will last all week. In order not to perplex the unfortunate twelve in the box, the suit for mense profits was withdrawn until after the identity of the claimant is established or denied.

More Than Three Hundred Persons.

Embracing all ages and conditions, were relieved of their aching teeth last week at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Quincy A. Scott's safe and painless method is so popular, that his six offices and large receptions rooms are constantly crowded.

THE NATIONALS.

Doings of the Convention Yesterday.

Mason, Shearer, Bentley and James L. Wright the Nominees.

The Proceedings Characterized by Uproar and Confusion.

Resolution Adopted Not to Nominate any Candidate Affiliating With Old Parties.

ABSTRACT OF THE PLATFORM.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—The National State Convention was called to order in Concert Hall this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, by State Chairman Dewees. All the counties in the State, with a few exceptions, have full delegations.

In view of complications in Philadelphia delegations, the Allegheny county delegation pressed the name of Hon. Thomas M. Marshall more vigorously than ever. They received the assurances of a very gratifying report if they would guarantee his acceptance of the nomination. This, they said, they were willing to do, and telegraphing was renewed. Shortly before the Convention met it was decided to admit both delegations from Philadelphia, and to refer the question of the admission of either one or the other to the Committee on Contested Seats.

The number of delegates present is about two hundred and thirty.

A delegation of women, representing the Citizens' Suffroge Association, was on the floor at the opening of the proceedings.

Chairman Dewees, in his address, reviewed the condition of the party, stating that from 5,000 votes in 1876, it had increased to nearly 55,000 votes in 1877, and that with thorough organization there was no reason that entire success should not be achieved in the next campaign.

KIRK ELECTED TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

After the gentleman had concluded, he announced that the first business was the election of a temporary chairman.

A delegate from Philadelphia nominated David Kirk of Allegheny, and Mayor Powderly of Scranton, was named. The latter was the Labor man's candidate, and it was understood to be the opening of the of the trouble, which had been apprehended.

Mr. Reardon raised the point that calling of the list of the delegates was first in order. After a prolonged debate the point was overruled, and William P. Megary and C. E. Lyman were added to the nominations, the object being to divide the Greenback vote.

The vote was finally announced as follows: Kirk, 136; Powderly, 84; Lyman, 15, and Megary 6.

Mr. Kirk, in acknowledging the honor conferred on him, denounced the national banking system, claiming that the nation should honor its own paper.

THE COMMITTEE ON CONTESTED SEATS.

After some filibustering it was agreed to appoint a committee of fifteen on contested seats. The following is the committee: C. M. Brumm, Schuylkill; A. C. Arnold, Columbia; J. E. Dear, Venango; T. V. Powderly, Luzerne; J. E. Emerson, Beaver; Dr. J. A. Kelley, Armstrong; General Blakeley, Allegheny; Charles Wilson, Dauphin; Col. C. E. Lynar, Clarion; Frank Hughes, Schuylkill; W. D. Gary, Clarion; William Calvin, Fayette; W. S. Rock, Westmoreland; Fred. Nevergold, Bucks; E. Phillips, Lawrence. The Convention then adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon re-assembling, the Convention was addressed by John Siney, for many years President of the Miners and Laborers Benevolent Association of Schuylkill county.

Miss E. S. Farre, of the Citizens Suffrage Association, made a short address, asking the Convention to insert in its platform a plank granting suffrage to women. She was followed by other ladies from the same Association.

PHILADELPHIA DELEGATES COMPROMISE.

A number of speeches, some of a rather communistic nature were made, when the Committee on Credentials made a report in regard to the two contesting Philadelphia delegates, differences being compromised by the admission of the whole labor delegation, and ten out of forty-six of the Greenbackers.

Committee on Permanent Organization and Platform were appointed, and a recess taken till seven o'clock.

HUGHES PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

At the evening session, F. W. Hughes was elected Permanent Chairman.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

The Convention then proceeded to make nominations as follows: For Governor—S. R. Mason, Thomas M. Marshall, William H. Armstrong, Hendrick B. Wright, G. W. Carson, Victor E. Piolette.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Judge Agnew, present incumbent; Judge Benjamin S. Bentley, Charles Mayer.

For Lieutenant Governor—R. B. McComb, Christopher Shearer, Wesley Chambers, Wm. B. Holt and J. C. Fench.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs—James L. Wright, Andrew C. Burtt, A. S. Stevens, and Francis McAdams.

It was stated the Committee on Platform would not be able to report until to-morrow.

BENTLEY NOMINATED FOR THE JUDGESHIP.

All efforts at adjournment were defeated, and a ballot on Supreme Judgeship was proceeded with, resulting in Bentley receiving 114 votes and Agnew 94.

The Committee on Resolutions were sent for and came into the hall.

A resolution was offered proposing the Convention recognize no candidate who has any affiliation with old parties. This was amended so as not to apply to the Judiciary. The amendment was lost and the original resolution carried. Immediately there was wholesale denunciation of candidates. Wright was accused of being a Democrat, died in the wool. Armstrong was accused of being a Republican who was not sincere in the Greenback cause. There was crimination and recrimination.

THE WILDEST CONFUSION

ensued. Forty members were on their feet at once, yelling for the ballot to proceed on the Governorship. Others were moving to adjourn, and still others gesticulating wildly, and bawling at the top of their voices.

MASON FOR GOVERNOR.

A vote was taken, and it was decided to proceed to ballot for the Governorship. The motion to nominate S. R. Mason by acclamation was lost. The name of Thomas M. Marshall was withdrawn and the ballot proceeded.

Two ballots were taken on the Governorship. The second ballot resulted as follows: Armstrong, 24; Wright, 57; Mason, 115; Piolette, 2. Mr. Mason was thereupon declared the nominee, and the nomination was made unanimous.

SHEARER FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

There was but one ballot for the Lieutenant Governorship, as follows; Shearer, 129; Finchar, 3; Jackson, 37. All other candidates for the position were withdrawn.

JAMES L. WRIGHT FOR SECRETARY.

A motion was made to nominate James L. Wright of Philadelphia for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

The ballot resulted as follows: Wright, 93; Burtt, 75; Caldwell, 3. The name of McGee was withdrawn.

THE PLATFORM.

The Convention then took up the platform, which generally enunciates the principles adopted in the National Convention at Toledo in February last. They declare that the government should furnish means to families desirous of settling on public lands, favor rigid economy in the administration of public affairs; demand the eight hour system of labor; abolition of the prison contract system of labor; graduated system of income tax by which the wealth of the nation rather than the industry of the people should pay the expenses of the Government; wholesome and permanent laws for the protection of American industry; education should be free, secular and industrial, and no property except what belongs to the government should be exempt from taxation.

They recommend that the women have equal civil and political rights; also demand national paper money or greenbacks, based not alone on two metals, silver and gold, but upon the entire wealth and integrity of the nation, should be issued in sufficient quantities to revive our prostrate industries by enabling the people to associate freely with each other in exchange of services, commodities and ideas, and thereby ending the suffering and ruin of our people; this money should be legal tender for all debts, public and private, as money represents accumulated labor, its annual increase or interest should be limited to the general average yearly increase in all branches of American industry which does not now exceed three per cent. per annum, this principle hereafter to apply to all debts and every violation of it to be punished as a misdemeanor.

At this hour, 2 A. M., the Convention is still in session, and the reading of the platform has just been completed.

WASHINGTON.

The Question of Restricting Chinese Immigration.

Provisions of Bill Relative to Amend Pacific Railway Act.

The Proposed International Silver Conference.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Senate Comittee on Foreign Relations decided to report and recommend the adoption of a concurrent resolution, taking the ground that the treaty provisions which allowed unrestricted Chinese immigration might wisely be modified, and asking the attention of the President to the subject. The concurrent resolution will be reported as a substitute for Senator Sargent's joint resolution, which provides that the President open negotiations with the Governments of China and Great Britan with a view of restricting Chinese immigration.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH CABLES.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations agreed to report, without amendment, the bill recently introduced by Mr. Howe authorizing ocean telegraph cables to be landed and operated within the jurisdiction of the United States by any and all persons subject to certain conditions, and prescribing penalties for wilful injuries to cables, or for wilful interceptions or divulgence of cable messages. The bill is almost identical with the measure agreed upon by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs authorized a report to the House with a favorable recommendation of Representative Freeman's bill appropriating $500,000 for the completion of the dry dock at League Island, Philadelphia.

The Western Emgration Society (colored) have adopted a memorial to Congress asking an appropriation to transport emigrants west and furnish outfits of farming utensils, seeds, etc., for the first year or two, when it is calculated they will be able to support themselves.

PACIFIC RAILROADS BILL.

A bill to alter and amend the laws relative to the filing of reports by the Pacific Railroad Companies, and for other purposes, introduced to-day in the Senate by Mr. Thurman, repeals section 20 of the Pacific Railroad act of June 25, 1868, and establishes the office of Auditor of Pacific Railroads as one of the bureaus of the Interior Department, with a bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper, clerk and copyist. The bill provides that the Auditor shall prescribe a system of accounts, and that any Pacific Railroad Company having received aid from the Government that neglects or refuses to furnish any accounts required by the Auditor shall forfeit for each offence $5,000.

SESSION OF THE CABINET.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day, Secretary Evarts announced that official information has been received of acceptance by Greece of the invitation of this Government to take part in the International Conference on a proper ratio to be fixed between the values of gold and silver. Three European nations having now accepted it, it is competent for our government (under the terms recently enacted by the Silver bill) to make definite arrangements for holding a conference, but no appointments of Commissioners on the part of the United States will be made until acceptances, which are now expected, shall have been received from some other governments.

WEAK LUNGS AND SENSITIVE THROATS are severely tried by sudden changes of temperature, and those possessing them should prudently treat the very first symptoms of a cold. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is well adapted to their needs as a certain remedy for coughs, besides being especially useful for its healing and strengthening effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organs WSM

Another Alleged Mollie Captured.

Detectives are assidously engaged in ferreting out the parties who committed the outrages in and around Irwin, Westmoreland county, in 1875. On Monday, George Carroll, a member of the gang, was gathered in by the officers, his arrest having been effected at Irwin, to which place he had returned a few days ago. He is alleged to have been one of the parties who set fire to the house of Arthur Fowler, at Larimer, and as Fowler came out they were to shoot him down. He, however, got the drop on them, and caused them to hastily disperse. Carroll was taken before Judge Logan of Greensburg, on a writ of *habeas corpus* and released on $3,000 bail.

Everyone Can Save Their Teeth Now

For Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, has invented a filling which equals gold and costs but half as much.

THE COMING CONFLICT.

Exciting Interview Between the Czar and the French Minister.

The Emperor Offended He Cannot Get France as an Ally.

Russian Sailors on Their Way to America to Man Vessels.

BULL AND BEAR.

RUSSIANS PROCEEDING TO AMERICA.

PARIS, May 9.—The *Estafette* reports that for the past few days numerous detachments of Russian sailors have been passing through France and embarking at Havre and even Liverpool for America, to man vessels purchased there by Russians

A RUSSIAN COURT QUARREL.

LONDON, May 8.—A correspondent at St. Petersburg telegraphs that the capital is greatly exercised regarding a quarrel that has occurred at the Imperial palace It appears that the French Ambassador, General Le Flo, who has just returned from Paris, called upon the Emperor Alexander on Monday, and had a long audience. In answer to an inquiry from the Czar as to what France would do in the event of war, General Le Flo replied that France 'would certainly not interfere in favor of either belligerent.

FRANCE SPEAKS BY EXPERIENCE.

The Emperor was greatly offended at this remark, and some ill-tempered language followed. The result was that the French Ambassador concluded the interview by saying: "France has paid sufficiently dear for the right which she now claims to steer clear of other nations' quarrels."

WANTS TO GO HOME.

This rejoinder was received by the Czar in such high dudgeon that General Le Flo has declared his intention to ask to be recalled. It will be remembered that General Le Flo asked to be relieved recently, on account of grief and depression of spirits growing out of the death of his son.

LONDON, May 8.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says: "If Count Schouvaloff can convince his Government that the British Government really desires a peaceful solution on the basis of securing the chief object of war, viz., real improvement in the condition of subject races in Turkey, a great impetus will be given negotiations."

Specials from Berlin state that Russia has decided to liberate Turkish prisoners of war, numbering about 60,000, in consequence of the uncertainty that the Porte will maintain neutrality in the event of war between England and Russia.

ANARCHY IN MONTENEGRO

A Vienna dispatch says: "Anarchy reigns in newly annexed districts of Montenegro. Albanians, Christians and Mosliems refuse submission to the Prince of Montenegro, and war may break out any moment. The Austrian Government has telegraphed to Smyrna, ordering three men of war to proceed to Cattora."

THE EVACUATION OF FORTRESSES.

The Porte's answer about the evacuation of fortresses has been sent to St. Petersburg. So important a change of the situation is unlikely until the Russian rejoinder is returned. A Russian *coup de main* is no longer dreaded or believed possible in view of the condition and numbers of the Turkish army. According to a Turkish view the Russians ought to withdraw beyond Adrianople, so as to occupy a line fixed as the eastern limit of Bulgaria. The Turks, however, propose to surrender places one after another, so as to allow the Muscovites time to perform their part of the engagement. Should this method be followed, Shumla will be first, Varna second and Batoum the last surrendered.

A WEAK INSURRECTION.

A correspondent at Constantinople, who represents the Russian idea, reiterates the statement that the insurrection was never serious, and will terminate without coercion as soon as the insurgents are convinced that they are not included in new Bulgaria.

WHAT AUSTRIA PROPOSES TO DO.

Bills will be presented in Austrian and Hungarian Legislatures on Thursday, asking authority for the respective Ministers of Finance to arrange a way by which money voted by delegations shall be raised As to the motives for the step, explanation is likely to be general, merely aiming to show that the government should be enabled to take three precautionary military measures both on the eastern and southern frontiers, which, in the opinion of the Ministers, cannot well be much longer delayed. These precautionary measures are likely to consist of concentrations in Transylvania, Croatia and Dalmatia, covering three frontiers exposed to Russia or her allies. The proposed measures will not be on a very important scale. In Transylvania, quarters for 15,000 men have been ordered. The forces on Servian and Montenegrin frontiers will be smaller. The idea of occupying Bosnia has quite retired into the background.

Count Ziehy, Austrio-Hungarian Ambassador at Constantinople, has returned to that city, where *pourparlers* about repatriation of refugees will be continued.

HOPING FOR PEACE

IN THE OIL REGIONS.

MARTINSBURG AND EMLENTON.

An Interesting Talk With Old Settlers.

A Reminiscence of the Battles on the Maumee.

Description of Wells Along Waters of Bear Creek.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

MARTINSBURG, Butler county, Pa., May 1, 1878.—This is one of the new towns of the lower Pennsylvania oil region, which still holds its own pretty well. It is on the Parker and Karns City railroad, about midway between Karns City and Parkers Landing, and is built on the old Fletcher farm. Fletcher had a saw-mill here, which is still in operation when Bear creek is "putting out," as they say about the Arkansas and other southwestern streams when they get high. Old Fletcher spent the dry season trying to make water run up hill or some other kind of perpetual motion arrangements for his saw-mill, and dying left a large family, who are now rich by reason of the well secured oil royalties on the old farm.

PURE COPPERAS DISCOVERED.

Opposite the saw-mill, James Greenfield has a fine vein of coal opened. It is a six foot vein with a band of about four inches of slate in the middle of it. When this band of slate is loosened and thrown aside in the empty rooms, it sweats out a light colored mineral, which Greenfield calls pure copperas. I went with him to see his curiosity and gathered up a handful. It looks exactly like the pure copperas you buy in the drug stores, and is there in the bank in any quantity.

When brought out of the bank it is a beautiful light green color, and sparkles like chrystal. Some of our Pittsburgh drug men might find a speculation in it. The way to get to it, take the Valley road to Parker's Landing, and then the Parker and Karns narrow gauge to Martinsburg, which is only five miles from Parkers and but eighty-seven miles from Pittsburgh. You can go up in the morning and down in the evening, which will give you several hours at the coal bank or copperas mine. The mouth of the mine is just at the railroad station; you can look directly into it from the station platform. Mr. Greenfield is very anxious some one should come along and assist him in the development of his coal and copperas mine and I give you the particular directions how to reach it in the hopes that the men who read THE POST may profit by it.

BIG OIL FIELDS.

Following down the waters of Bear Creek on the line of the narrow guage you see the derricks on all sides, from the lowest places on the waters of the creek to the very highest points on the hills, which in this locality rise as high, if not as abruptly as those opposite Pittsburgh on the South Side.

At Donnelly station on the narrow guage you get off to visit the wells of the Donnelly Bear Creek furnace property. This old tract of land which had been taken by Donnelly for a debt, contained nearly a thousand acres, with two stone furnaces and several good houses. The property had long been idle when the oil excitement and development went that way. William Donnelly of Westmoreland county, a nephew of the original Donnelly after whom the place was called, put down four wells on the property which all did very well. The first was the Dery well No. 1, then No. 2, then Millwood Nos. 1 and 2. None of these wells were what are called big wells, but they did forty-five barrels to begin with. Then they had "three dollar oil," as they curtly express it. It illustrates the economy of the oil region when you see one boiler furnishing steam to the pumps of three and five wells.

The Millwood wells Nos. 1 and 2 are five hundred feet apart, and pumped with one boiler. Three men run these two wells night and day. Saturday and Sunday. There is no Sunday in the oil regions at the pumping wells, and with the exception of a few minutes at noon to oil up, and the same time at midnight, the engine never stops the whole year through. The wells were producing twelve barrels each, every twenty-four hours.

The Russell wells on Bear creek, five in number, all run by three men, on eight hours (towers) as they call it, each. Three men do all the work, relieving one another on their steady watch every eight hours, so you may say one man pumps five wells whilst he is at it, does all the firing up, the boilers are fired with gas, however, all the oiling and watching. He must walk from one well to another to see if anything is the matter, and keep the steam and water right that the walking beam may have a steady motion.

These five wells are pumping eight barrels per day each. Now you can figure whether it will pay or not to pump oil at present prices, taking the Russell wells or the Donnelly wells as samples.

DR.

Three men at $60 per month	$180 00
Hardware bill, $5 per well	25 00
Total	$205 00

CR.

Five wells at 8 bbls each is 40 bbls per day, equals 1,200 bbls per month. Less ¼ royalty of 300 bbls equals 900 bbls at $1 30 per bbl is	$1,170 00
Less expense of running	205 00
Total	$965 00

This you see leaves a profit of nearly one thousand dollars a month on five small wells. I have tried to see where the very bad times for the oil men comes in, but in comparison with other parts of the country they do not seem to have suffered at all. They have been used to making such large amounts of money that when they get down to what would be for the amount of capital invested in any other business an elegant return, to them seems but small profits.

The coupling of so many wells together was thrown a great many men out of employment since the 1st of May.

NEW YORK ENGINES REPLACED BY THOSE OF PITTSBURGH MAKE.

The engines for pumping wells have heretofore been the Tifft engine of Buffalo, but this is now giving way to an engine built by the Pittsburgh Locomotive Works. One of the secrets of the great change is that when the wells are hooked together and the steam brought any distance, it gets wet or heavy, or cool and is nearer the point of condensing the further it is carried. For instance they were taking the steam 400 feet at the Donnelly wells and 1,500 feet at the Russell wells when I was there. The Tifft engine has a rotary valve on the top of the cylinder, which allows the water to collect in the bottom of the cylinder and causes the engine to jerk and thump, and endangers the cylinder head. The Pittsburgh engine has a slide valve at the side like a locomotive, and enables the exhaust to carry off the water from the condensed steam with ease.

One objection to the Pittsburgh engine is, that the link is not heavy enough to drop down, when in hoisting the tools they must reverse the engine by means of pulley ropes worked from the well. The engine must be made then to go back and forward or run any way quickly in order to slack up the rope or hoist out of the well, the sucker rods, tubing or the tools when drilling. But notwithstanding this objection the Pittsburgh engine is supplanting the Tifft in all directions. Young John Donnelly, a skillful engineer in charge of one of the wells explained this to me.

Steaming wells to increase their production is not generally resorted to, although wherever I have heard of it being tried it always worked well. The Hershel well on Bear Creek, near Parker's Landing, was raised in her production from two and a half barrels to ten barrels by steaming.

Most of the wells use a "leak" in the sucker valve to keep the oil agitated at the bottom and prevent the heavy oil from clogging up. A leak is simply two or three little holes in the valve, like pin holes, and when the sucker rod is raised, lifting as it does in these wells, twelve hundred feet of oil and water, the great weight of that column of fluid on the sucker valve squirts the oil back into the bottom of the well into the oil rock with great force, and keeps it free from the heavy clogging paraffine which it cuts away.

HOW AN OIL MAN WASHES HIS CLOTHES.

After wearing his clothes until they become stiffened up with thick oil he takes them to an oil tank and dips them in; sousing them up and down in the dirty-looking green oil, he lathers them around for a while, and then wrings them out. He takes them then to a box about two feet square, setting near the boiler house, throws them in, and putting the lid on, places a heavy stone on top of the lid. Then he turns on the steam. He has had that box fixed on purpose, and a small blow pipe from the boiler is connected with it. Turning on the steam drives out every sign of oil, thick or thin. He hangs them up on the line to dry.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

The scenery from the hill near the Donnelly wells is very fine. You can see two or three hundred wells, all quietly pumping, and every little while the trains on the Narrow Guage spin around the hills. One would think they were flying. J. C.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

EMLENTON, May 4, 1878.—The lower oil field, or the Butler district, continues to hold out very well. This seems to be more particularly so with the wells on the Bear creek property, extending from Parkers Landing back along the line of the Parker and Karns City narrow guage railroad. It is distant from Pittsburgh by the Valley road eighty-two miles, but in an air line cannot be much more than half that distance. If men were either as curious as they used to be, or thought as little of walking, there would be many walk up and see these wonderful wells.

WONDERFUL PEDESTRIANISM.

Talking about big walks reminds me of a story Judge Keating told me at Emlenton on my last visit there. The Judge is one of the old settlers of that region, having laid out the town and acted as the first postmaster of Emlenton in 1837. He came to the neighborhood, however, in 1812. Hugh Lee had been a Justice of the Peace for nearly twenty years in that township, to the satisfaction of almost everybody, but somehow or other he had offended a man named John Vanderline, who refused to be comforted in any ordinary manner, and said repeatedly to his neighbors that he would get even with 'Squire Lee yet. There had often been a question raised as to Lee's citizenship, some contending that Lee had merely produced an old passport, obtained when he landed in New Orleans about the year 1800, and that he was holding this, then very important office, without the formality of his naturalization papers.

John Vanderline run the story down, and found that by going to New Orleans he could get the official copy of all papers issued, and if it turned out as supposed, he could break Lee's commission. This he resolved to do. He told Keating that he would never rest until he had got even with him; so, one evening, he passed Keating's settlement on a dog-trot, the gait an Indian adopted when on a long journey. Vanderline had bought himself three pairs of Indian moccasins, and was on his way to New Orleans. Think of that for a walk. From Emlenton, ninety miles above Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, to New Orleans and back, in that early day, when most of the distance was literally a howling wilderness.

In about six months Vanderline returned, leg-weary and foot-sore, but determined as ever. He had got the papers he wanted. The supposed naturalization papers were nothing but passports. Hugh Lee had never been naturalized, his commission was broken, and Vanderline was even. The descendants of these two men are still in the vicinity of Emlenton, and Judge Keating says they often laugh at the foolishness of their grandfathers in that transaction. John Vanderline was a very determined sort of man. He was born near Paoli, and was old enough to hear the guns crack at that celebrated massacre.

The old Judge (Keating) has many stories of the early times, and when feeling all right would amuse one for hours relating them. He tells me he knows more of the early history of the country from the songs and rhymes of the early days than he ever learned in the books—that it was the custom sixty or seventy years ago, at a husking, when the work was nearly done, to sing songs, and the one who had a good voice would generally lead off, and entertain the crowd. He said that many a time, when some one of the men would get a dram too much, they would feel quarrelsome, and he could always turn their attention and make them forget it by singing some song about the patriotic deeds of the forefathers.

REMINISCENCES OF PITTSBURGHERS.

Then he asked me if the Scullys were about Pittsburgh yet, and how many of them. Their grandfather, he said, had fought at the battle of the river Raisin, where the Indians were commanded by Tecumseh's brother, the great Prophet. Colonel Crogan that same year defeated the British at Sandusky (August 1, 1813); Perry's victory on Lake Erie followed in September, and General Proctor surrendered to General Harrison in October. Those were fighting times. General Jackson was playing the Creeks in Florida a pretty good game and had whipped them at Tallapoosa, the battle of Bladensburg was fought, the British took Washington and burned the capitol (August 28, 1814). McDonough had his victory on Lake Champlain in three weeks afterwards (September 11), and General Jackson closed the account at New Orleans the following January. Scully had distinguished himself in such a signal manner as to be praised in all the old songs. Then his eyes brightened and some of the husking songs of half a century ago came back to him:

Young Scully, brave, of Pittsburgh town,
In battle lent his aid.
We fought the Prophet and his men,
And many of them slayed.

We fought the Prophet and his men,
And caused them for to yield,
Although five hundred of our men
Lay stretched upon the field.

The enemy attack-ded us
Just as the day did break,
We fought the Prophet and his men,—

and then the old fellow stuck; he couldn't remember any more of it.

THE BATTLES ON THE MAUMEE.

Capt. Wasson had taken a company to that fight from the glades of Butler. His men were dressed in green shirts and buckskin leggins, and on their return brought back the songs and stories of that Indian campaign. The glades of Butler were great cleared places in the forests of northern Butler county. These level treeless places which attracted the attention of the first settlers were caused by the beaver dams on the headwaters of Slippery Rock creek.

A peculiarity of the runs and creeks which empty into the Allegheny river, is, that they are rapid and have a great fall for their length. When you get up and back on the table land away from the river on the north side, then the waters fall the other way in a northwestern direction, and are received by the Beaver, Shenango and other streams which have their outlet into the Ohio river below Pittsburgh. On a stream which had very little fall, the beavers would collect in great numbers and build their dams, backing the water up a long distance. The Great Glade in Butler county was twenty miles long and about ten wide, the result of beaver dams on Slippery Rock Creek. Many ages must have elapsed since these dams were first constructed, as the soil is very deep and without any signs of trees, which if they ever grew on that place would be killed by the back water of the dam, and fall into the swamp.

The old Judge does not live in Emlenton, but out on the Clarion narrow gauge, at Keating's Furnace station. The oil interest has overshadowed his iron and lumber values and he finds himself surrounded by royalty paying wells on little strips of land he had long accustomed himself to think as valueless. He spoke to me of an item which appeared in THE POST about the Emlenton bridge, and then told me the cost and history of that thoroughfare. The bridge is a two-span wood bridge, not old nor bent up, as some one had told him the article read, but in excellent preservation. They had built and paid for it without any bonds or other fancy way of stock-watering. It cost them seventeen thousand dollars all told. It has, they tell me, paid for itself several times, and, said the old Judge, "I would not swop it for one of your Pittsburgh bridges yet." I will go over to the Judge's own place (he was staying with his daughter, Mrs. Moran in Emlenton, when I saw him) and perhaps with his familiar surroundings he may give me many items of the early history of this place which it would be well to preserve.

"We fought the prophet and his men."

I would like to hear the rest of it. J. C.

OLD HICKORY.

A Negro's Account of His Last Illness and Death.

[From the Nashville American.]

A reporter of the *American* yesterday visited Hannah Jackson, colored, relict of the Rev. Aaron Jackson, who recently died at the age of ninety-two years. He found her at No. 161 South Summer street, where she resides with a daughter. The reporter told Aunt Hannah that he desired to obtain from her reminiscences of her early life in connection with the Hermitage. She said she was growing old and could not tell it all as straight as Aaron (her late husband) could. Aaron knew it all, and it was often that they sat by the fire and talked over old times, when they were with Marse Jackson. They were always treated like white folks. Said she, as the tears trickled down her cheeks: "Marse Jackson was a father to us servants, he was so good and kind to us. The morning he died the house was crowded, and the whole yard; 214 darkies were living on his place. It was very distressing. They tried to carry me out when old marse was dying, and he told them to let me alone. You see, I had always waited on him and he wasn't going to drive me out. 'No,' he said, 'let Hannah remain, if she wants to,' and I did I wasn't going to surrender my place to any one, though I was so full of grief all the time that I could hardly stay in the room. Every morning Dr. Esselman told me to get a fresh egg, and mix it with milk and brown sugar, and let old Marse eat it. I did it regularly. When I came in Friday morning with that egg and brown sugar and milk, I says to George Harris, 'Is old Marse asleep?' He say, 'No.' George looked me in the face and said, 'Hannah, you will soon be done totin' this into old marster.' And then, Saturday morning I carried it in again. Old Marse didn't take it for some time, and when he did it was a long swill, like it went down so heavy. I can't tell you what I felt then, and here the aged woman wept like a child. "I knew death was mighty nigh, when he couldn't take that little bit of a morsel. Sunday morning I didn't see any change in him. Marse was asked if he knew them all. Yes,' he said, I know you all, though I can't see you.' And they brought him his specs, and he said he recognized them all. The first thing I knew George Harris cried, "Oh!" and it was repeated back to the kitchen. Old Marse was not dead, but his breath had stopped. All crowded into the room, when Dr. Esselman said they must go out. The doctor gave him something and it revived him up, and he lived until eight o'clock in the evening. White and black were all standing in the room together just before he died. No distinction was shown in the eyes of old master. Turning his eyes to where me and George were standing, he said. 'And here's poor George and Hannah, they've been faithful servants to me. I have left it so you will be well taken care of as long as there is a bit of property left.' He then called Mrs. Adams up and told her he had fully provided for her and she would not suffer for anything. Just before he died he preached his own sermon. He said: 'My friends, Christ is no respecter of persons, and what I say to one I say to all, and I have a right to the Tree of Life; prepare to meet me in heaven, where I am going,' And now all cried out, 'Look! look!' and old Marse was dead. His soul went right straight up to heaven; I know it did; and my husband has gone up to meet him, and I won't be long here. My husband always said old master preached his own funeral. And he did, too. George Harris and me were head waiters, and we could not help crying bitterly when the last spark went out and ole master's spirit was taken up into heaven by the angels of God."

The Latest Fashion Foible.

The New York Coaching Club have completed their excursion to Philadelphia, driving, in twelve hours, a journey of nearly one hundred miles, with several changes of horses. Each change was but the substitution of one crack team for another, generally driven by the owner. Col. Delancey Kane was the first driver, and has been the principal promoter of the fun, for that is about all it is. He is the son of an English gentleman who came to New York and embarked in business and married into the family of Delancey, old Huguenot land-owners, merchants and jurists.

The reins at Rahway were taken by Mr. Perry Belmont, the eldest son of August Belmont. His mother was Miss Caroline Perry, the grand-daughter of Oliver Hazard Perry. The father of Mr. Belmont is a Frenchman by birth, whose merit attracted the attention of the Rothschilds and they sent him to America while a young man, and he finally became the head of the banking house bearing his name. August Belmont was always a man of spirit, a good shot, prominent on the turf; he fought a duel over an affair of gallantry which brought him a limp for life. As Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Mr. Belmont has had much political prominence. The son, Perry Belmont, is a lawyer, a quiet, blonde young man, aged about twenty-six, with a light moustache and light eyes. He is in a law firm, and is reputed to be sagacious. Mr. Belmont will drive his horses to a hotel near the Raritan river, where they will pause at half-past ten.

Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, William Jay and other prominent New Yorkers were of the party. They arrived in Philadelphia on time, and were entertained by the Rabbit Club, (it gets its name from a desire to give it a sporting look.) Each man has his own team, and handsome teams, too!

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BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

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Ladies' lasting Gaiters, Lace and Congress, 3 to 7, at 85c. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 00. Ladies' lasting and Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 7, at $1 25. Ladies' lasting, Kid and Pebble Foxed Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' extra fine lasting Gaiters, 3 to 8, at $1 50. Ladies' lasting Side-Lace Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' straight grain Side-Lace 2½ to 7, at $1 50. Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, 2 to 7, at 75c. Ladies' Turkey Morocco and Kid Pol. 2½ to 7, at $1 50@1 75. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Side-Lace, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' Kid and Turkey Morocco Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 75@2 00. Ladies' lasting Button Gaiters, 2½ to 7, at $1 75.
Youths' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 11 to 13, at $1 10.
Boys' Lace Shoes and Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 25. Boys' B. Calk Buckle Alexis, 1 to 5, at $1 40.
Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 00. Men's Lace Shoes and Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's Hex-toe Buckle Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 75. Men's B. Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 10, at $2 25. Men's Hob-nail and Sparble Shoes, 6 to 12, at $1 50. Men's best fine Calf Button Shoes, 5 to 10, at $3 50. Men's B. Calf Low-cut Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 50. Men's genuine Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 50. Men's Working Boots, 6 to 11, at $2 00.
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All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORILLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a TIN TAG on each lump with the word LORILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid the Government in 1877 about $3,500,000, and during the past 12 years, over $20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers' rates. mh1:eod&w Wm23-3m

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1	Capital Prize	$80,000
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20	Prizes of 500	10,000
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MARCH, 1878. mh28:6t W

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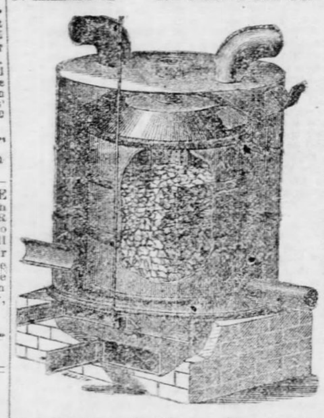

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FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Discussion in the Senate on Resumption Repeal.

The Judiciary Committee Report the Bankrupt Law with an Amendment.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Mr THURMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, with an amendment perfecting the clause in regard to rights not to be affected by the repeal of the law, and retaining the amendment adopted yesterday, providing the repeal of the law shall take effect January 1st, 1879. Ordered that the amendment be printed, and the bill be laid over until to-morrow.

The amendment to the bill, as reported by the committee, provides that the repeal of the law shall not affect the pending cases, and all future proceedings therein, and in respect of all pains, penalties and forfeitures, which shall have been incurred under any of the said acts prior to the day when this act takes effect, or which may be thereafter incurred under any of those provisions of any of said acts which, for purposes named in this act, are kept in force, and all penal actions and criminal proceedings for violation of any of said acts whether then pending or thereafter instituted and in respect of all rights of debtors and creditors, except the right of commencing original proceedings in bankruptcy, and all rights of and suits by or against assignees under any or all of said acts, in any matter or case which shall have arisen prior to delay, when the act takes effect, which shall be on the 1st day of January, 1879, or in any matter or case which shall arise after this act takes effect, in respect of any matter of bankruptcy authorized by this act to be proceeded with after said last named day.

Messrs. Ferry, Paddock and Saulsbury were appointed members of the Committee on Commerce on the part of the Senate on the bill to regulate advertising of mail lettings.

RESUMPTION REPEAL.

Mr. FERRY called up the House bill to repeal the specie resumption act, and read a lengthy argument explaining the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance. He referred to the fact that United States notes and gold were nearly equal to-day, and argued that this was hastened by the passage of an act to restore the standard silver dollar. Alluding to the passage of the act of January 14th, 1875, to resume specie payments, he said he joined in it as a compromise measure reluctantly. After explaining the amendments reported by the Committee on Finance, he said if the bill should be agreed to as amended, it would give the country a volume of currency of $900,000,000. He argued that the bill would restore commercial confidence. It would result in our own people holding the national debt instead of foreigners. The recent sale of $50,000,000 bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury was an assurance of this and an evidence of the advancement of public credit. The government should now turn its attention to upholding its credit with its own people.

He next referred to the coin required by the government, and said no fears need be apprehended that the government would have to go abroad to seek coin to meet its requirements. The necessity for denying United States notes their rightful place in the circulation of the country had departed. He believed greenbacks and coin would be at par before the 1st of July next, and referred to announcements daily made by business firms and banking associations that they had resumed specie payments. Referring to Wall street, he said, all knowledge on finance did not dwell solely with the wise men of Gotham. New York City, which had been so clamorous for specie resumption now seemed to be the last to respond. In conclusion, he argued that the passage of this bill would help to settle our finances upon such a basis as would relegate our financial difficulties from the halls of Congress to the marts of commerce.

REMARKS OF MR. VOORHEES.

Mr. VOORHEES then took the floor and read a lengthy argument in favor of repealing the Specie Resumption act. The amount of human misery, wretchedness and woe which the law had caused could not be estimated. It had overthrown property values simply beyond the power of language to describe. Ten thousand million dollars' worth of property had been absolutely confiscated. He argued that the American people had been educated on the subject of finances during the past five years under such circumstances as breed revolution, unless they were met by measures of relief. The greenback dollar, on account of the confidence which the people had in it, had forced itself upon an equality with gold. He referred to the Gold Room of New York as a mob of gamblers, and argued that the Government could not redeem fifty million dollars with gold within a week's notice from to-day. Notes of the Government had advanced to an equality with gold because the people had forced the Government to treat its own notes with respect. There never was the slightest reason why the paper money of this country should have became depreciated. He favored the adoption of an amendment compelling the Secretary of the Treasury to receive United States notes for duties on imports, not after the 1st of October next, but immediately. That would at once equalize our currency.

To resume specie payment the 1st of January next made certain a dark, perilous and unhappy future. Farmers had mortgaged their property and if specie payments were resumed these mortgages must be paid in coin. It was the duty of the American Congress to so legislate as to secure to the farmer his home and to the industrious mechanic his living wages. The toiling millions who arose in the morning before light and worked until after dark were constantly being lectured on economy by dwellers in palaces, by masters of hired attendants. The people were to give up the luxuries which they had not in order that the rich might have more. Far be it from him to incite the people, but he would at all times vindicate them against the aspersions of those who first oppressed and then denounced them. He referred to communism and said it was the advocate of extreme measures, those who favored the resumption of specie payments, who favored the spirit of communism. In conclusion he argued that the repeal of the Specie Resumption law would bring light and hope to many darkened homes. It would put the legitures of contraction actively, and prosperity would revive. Nothing since peace was declared at Appomattox thirteen years ago would be hailed with such shouts of gladness. Popular relief would insure popular tranquility, and turbulence in labor regions would cease.

Mr. GORDON then took the floor with the understanding he would speak on Monday next, and the further consideration of the bill was postponed till that time.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. REAGAN, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article charging him with acting in bad faith with regard to the bill preventing discrimination by common carriers, and insinuating that he had been bought over by corporations. He denied that his ardor in support of the bill had cooled. The reason he had not reported the bill when the Committee on Commerce was called, had been because he had been instructed to report some minor bills so as to make the way clear for the Freight Discrimination bill. Every fact in relation to his action shows that he had earnestly exerted himself to secure the passage of the bill. There was not a statement in the article read that was not utterly false and without a shadow of foundation.

Mr. REAGAN explained the object of the bill was to prevent discrimination in charges for freight by railroads, so that no greater rate should be charged to one shipper than to another. Corporations were also forbidden from entering into combinations for the purpose of discriminating against persons or places. The only other material provision was that they should not charge more for short distances than for long distances on the same line of carriage.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over without action.

The House went into Committee of the Whole (Eden in the chair) on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. VANCE offered an amendment prohibiting the Commissioner of Pensions from dropping pensions from the rolls on *ex parte* statements taken by special agents.

Mr. VANCE moved to restore the salaries of Examiners in the Patent Office to the amount now provided by law. Adopted by a vote of 74 to 70.

Mr. LATHROP moved to increase from $50,000 to $58,000, the appropriations for contingent expenses of the Patent Office.

Mr. ATKINS opposed the amendment and appealed to his friends on the Democratic side, who claimed to be a party of economy, to defeat these amendments, which would swell the appropriations to immense proportions. Every man would have to stand on his own record on such questions, but he was sorry to see gentlemen on the Democratic side voting for every increase of expenditures.

Mr. CONGER said he had heard the gentleman from Tennessee (Atkins) state many times that he had come to a conclusion in regard to the business of the House, and therefore no other man could say a word.

Mr. ATKINS—That allusion is altogether unworthy of the gentleman if he intends to say that I have assumed any such dictation on this floor. I will not submit to any such assertion on his part without refuting on it on the spot.

Mr. CONGER—Let the gentleman rest. The gentleman has turned against his party friends and against Republicans here in a speech unworthy of the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee because they have seen fit to introduce amendments.

Mr. ATKINS said if he had uttered one unkind word he was not aware of it. He did not think there was a gentleman who would accuse him of doing so unless it were the gentleman from Michigan (Conger). That gentleman's remarks had been very personal, and it was in the warmth of his (Atkins') feelings that he had used the expressions he had. This floor was no place to settle matters of a personal nature and he did not intend to indulge in personal matters, but desired to proceed with business without feeling, without anger and without passion.

After further discussion by Messrs. Bayne, Keefer, Lathrop, and Waite in favor of the amendment and Durham against it, the amendment was rejected.

When sections in regard to Surveyors-General were reached, Mr. Wigginton offered an amendment declaring that on and after July 1st, 1879, the offices of Surveyors-General shall be abolished, and the archives of the offices turned over to the governments of the several States, and that all further necessary surveys shall be made by competent engineers, to be employed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mr. PAGE made a point of order that the amendment changed the existing law and could not be received.

The Chair sustained the point of order and the amendment was not sustained.

Mr. MILLS, in discussing the amendment in regard to the number of clerks in the Postoffice Department, said his idea of economy was to relieve the people of taxation by statesmanship. The leaders of the Democratic party had never yet found means to relieve the people, but only cut down the machinery of the government and gave the savings to the Paris exhibition or Philadelphia show.

After disposing of ten pages in the bill the Committee rose and the House took a recess until half past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for debate only.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WRIGHT made a speech in advocacy of the bill introduced by him in the early part of the session for a government loan to the laboring classes to make settlements on the public lands. He pictured the want and hunger that are ahead in the country, and said it was bread half starved multitudes demanded, "employment or bread." It was strong and fearful language. Paris, upon an occasion had heard it. The cause of that want and distress which might lead to sedition, should be removed. Such a serious subject could not be tampered with. Disturbances would come, and he would tell the House that violence cannot be bridged with bayonets. He predicted, unless some relief were granted to the suffering people they would exchange seats with some of the present members of the Forty-sixth Congress.

Mr. CHALMERS spoke in favor of the Texas Pacific Railway measure and of other southern improvements, and urged that a railroad on thirty-second parallel is a national necessity, and the Government is bound in equity to aid it. If a Democratic Congress was afraid to do justice to the South, Southern Democrats may be defeated and Republicans sent in their places. To the silver men he said that the South is a producer of her gold staple, but she united with them through sympathy, and now appeals to them to sympathize with her. Build up the waste places of the South. Give tone and vigor to that portion of the body politic emaciated by war, and currency accumulated at the money centres like blood unnaturally forced to the heart will be gently diffused through a paralyzed limb. He said Northern men, without regard to party, will pass the Northern Pacific bill, and if the Texas Pacific fails, Southern men will be responsible for the failure. He said the next President must possess two requisites, loyalty to the Union and liberality to Southern improvements. Unity of interest makes a unity of sentiment, and unity of sentiment is the foundation stone of a political organization.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Mr. WARD asked leave to present the protest of the workingmen of Delaware county, Pa., against any change in the tariff.

Mr. WOOD objected, saying these machine made applications ought to be put in the petition box under the rules. They were being got up by wholesale contracts.

Mr. WARD—That reference is unwarranted, and would come from no other source.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. Eden in the chair.

Mr. CUTLER offered an amendment increasing the salary of the Commissioner of Agriculture from $3,000 to $4,500, which was ruled out on a point of order. Also amendments increasing the compensation of the different officers of the Agricultural Department to the amount allowed by law.

Mr. HUMPHREY inquired if that was the first time the gentleman had swindled his constituents.

Mr. CHITTENDEN said last year he had obtained another bag of seeds, but the result has been the same. If Congress were to go on the principle that every farmer was to be assisted with seeds, appropriations for that purpose would soon amount to millions.

Messrs. HASKELL and WHITHOUSE spoke in support of the Agricultural Department.

Mr. DURHAM stated he had intended no reflection on the personal integrity of the Commissioner. He had termed him a humbug because he was undertaking to do things he never could accomplish. The agricultural interest of the country was not to be promoted by black wax beans, and some choice peas and garden seeds. It demanded a revision of the tariff, a rigid economy and a regulation of the currency.

Mr. TOWNSEND (N. Y.) made a brief reply to Durham's remarks about peas and beans. He said: In a great many Congressional districts, the people eat peas and beans. They are an important addition to the humble meal of a farmer, and there are very few districts in the country where the people can subsist simply on Bourbon whisky and tobacco.

The amendment was adopted.

The section in reference to the judiciary having been reached, Mr. HILL moved to increase the salary of the Judges of the Southern Claims Commission from four thousand dollars as provided in the bill to five thousand dollars as fixed by law. Rejected.

On motion of Mr. ATKINS, the bill was amended so as to provide four Assistant Attorneys General, the bill as reported providing for but three.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK.

Mr. YOUNG moved that the amount appropriated for the rent of the Freedmens' Bank building in Washington be reduced from $14,000 to $10,000.

Mr. ATKINS, while agreeing to reduce the rent to $10,000, was opposed to any further reduction. He was in favor of paying a liberal rent for the building owned by the swindled freedmen.

Mr. YOUNG said he did not think it was obligatory on the Government to reimburse the freedmen for what they had lost, but that it any gentleman would submit a proposition to reimburse them he would aid in law to make their losses good. It should be done as an act of good faith.

Mr. YOUNG gave his friend from Mississippi (Chalmers) credit for his philanthropy. It was praiseworthy in him, because the colored people had a majority of 8,000 in his district. Out of that 8,000, he (Young) undertook to say that there was not a solitary one who had a dollar in a bank or ever had had.

Mr. CHALMERS stated the colored people in his district had deposited over $10,000 in the Freedmen's Banks in Vicksburg and Natchez. He had never heard it asserted before on the floor that it was a disgrace for a man to be poor and honest. There were a number of poor colored people in his district and he had made good Democrats of them.

The amendment was adopted.

The reading of the bill was then concluded and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House but no action was taken thereon.

The House then took a recess until half past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—The House took up unfinished business of yesterday which was the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. BAKER made a point of order on an amendment offered by Mr. Gibson for the re-establishment of a branch mint at New Orleans, that it was new legislation and not in the interest of economy.

After a long argument the point of order was overruled.

The House then began to vote on various amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole.

The first on which division was asked, was one increasing the clerical force in the office of the Surgeon-General.

The amendment was resisted generally on the Democratic side, and was supported on the Republican side as being necessary for the quicker dispatch of business in the decision of pension claims.

The vote resulted in yeas, 115; nays, 114. All the Republicans voted for the amendment, and the Democrats, with the exception of Mr. Stephens and six others, against it.

The Speaker cast his vote in the negative, thus tieing the vote and defeating the amendment.

The next vote was on the motion to strike out the section which authorizes the entire clerical force (six excepted) now employed on the medical and surgical history of the war to be employed on work necessary to prompt payment of pensions. Rejected—Yeas, 108; nays, 115.

The amendment increasing the salaries of the principal clerks in the Agricultural Department was rejected.

The amendment requiring agricultural seeds to be distributed proportionally among Congressional districts was agreed to by a vote of 111 to 90.

The amendment offered by Mr. GIBSON appropriating $385,000 for the re-establishment of the New Orleans mint was agreed to—Yeas, 123; nays, 91.

The bill was then passed, after which the House adjourned.

The House of Representatives have cut the force in the Land Office down to 161 clerks. In 1855 there were 184 clerks. The work is much greater than it was at that time, comprising three hundred land grants to railroads, canals and States, bounty land grants to soldiers of the late war, grants for agricultural colleges, besides business pertaining to settlers on lands. The clerical force being too small, the office is now nine months behind in correspondence, and four years in the patenting of public lands.

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Consider Mexican Complications.

Orders Issued for the Prevention of a Violation of Neutrality Laws.

Decision of the Attorney General Relative to Transmitting Lottery Tickets Through the Mails.

MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, there was serious attention given to the recent reports relating to agitations on the Mexican border. There is abundant evidence of the fact that a strong movement is inaugurated by the friends of Lerdo on the American side of the Rio Grande to cross over for the purpose of creating trouble for Diaz. Reports to this effect have been received by our government.

The Secretary of War, after the Cabinet adjourned, issued an order to General Ord enjoining it upon that officer to be particularly vigilant in the endeavor to prevent any invasion of Mexican territory with hostile intent from the American side. Opinion in administration circles is that there will be serious trouble in Mexico, and particularly along the border. Followers of Lerdo are without doubt instigating Indian raids into American territory for the purpose of having United States troops pursue them across the river, and thus produce additional complications with the Mexican government. This fact was mentioned at the Cabinet Council. Escobedo is in Texas and the opinion that he should be arrested for violating neutrality laws was expressed by some members of the Cabinet.

The foregoing information has been received by our government through a number of official channels, including not only military but civil officials subordinate to the State Department and the Department of Justice. Directions will be immediately issued from each of these departments for the prevention of a violation of the neutrality laws.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

Assistant Secretary Seward announced that news had been received that the Governments of Switzerland and Holland have accepted the invitation of this Government to participate in a conference on the silver question.

Financial matters formed the topic of considerable attention at the meeting. Much gratification was expressed at the exhibit of the nation's financial condition, as shown by the public debt statement on the first instant, and the fact of heavy subscriptions to the four per cent. loan. Reference was made to the statement of the Bureau of Statistics, showing that during the nine months ended March 31st last, our exports exceeded our imports by the unprecedented amount of two hundred and six million dollars. This was considered highly favorable for a maintenance of specie payments by the United States from and after an early date of resumption.

INVESTIGATION OF MINISTER SEWARD.

Investigation of matter connected with the China Consulate, etc., has been virtually postponed by the House Committee on Expenditures under the State Department to await the arrival of Minister Seward from Pekin. The Department yesterday telegraphed him leave of absence and instructions to come to Washington immediately, and bring with him all the books and papers connected with the Shanghai Consulate.

THE FLORIDA FRAUDS.

The subject has been quietly and thoroughly canvassed among Democrats, and it has been decided to investigate the whole subject of the Presidential election. The Judiciary Committee have had under consideration the possibility that Senators Gordon, Lamar and others, and Representatives Randall, Gibson, E. John Ellis, John Young Brown and Ex-Congressman Hancock may be shown up in an unenviable light, but members incline to the opinion that, no matter who is damaged, the investigation should be proceeded with. It may be ten days or two weeks before a resolution will be offered, but it will certainly be offered. It is said that leading Democrts are in possession of evidence which will show conclusively that Tilden carried Florida by four hundred majority.

While the matter is kept very quiet, there is the best authority for repeating the statement that telegrams which passed between General Garfield, Charley Foster and Ex-Governor Tom Young during the Electoral proceedings are in the possession of Democratic members of the House which show conclusively that Young was the person who is supposed to have been the go-between, and conducted a telegraphic correspondence with the gentlemen named on behalf of Hayes. There is also said to be another important link in the Presidential steal. Some time ago, Hewitt of New York, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, instructing that Committee to investigate the manner in which the Texas Pacific Railroad Company acquired the franchise of the Memphis and El Paso road, known as the Fremont grant. The papers in the case show that the transfer was arranged in New Jersey, and that Justice Bradley represented the interests of Tom Scott in the transaction—which accounts for the influence Scott had over Bradley, and which constrained him to deliver an opinion ruling one way, and to vote in a manner diametrically opposite.

With regard to the threat made by Republicans that if the Florida case is investigated they will also insist that the Oregon fraud be ventilated, the Democrats say that in contemplating an investigation of the Florida transaction they have no desire to smirch private character. They say that this is all that could be accomplished by such an investigation, because the fraud in Oregon was not successful; but on the other hand the Florida and Louisiana frauds were successful, and upon the Electoral votes of those States Hayes attained the Presidency. During yesterday's proceedings in the House, Conkling was in consultation with leading Republicans and Democrats, undoubtedly with reference to the contemplated investigation. Prominent Democrats say that, with the investigations once started in the light of the testimony already adduced, the excitement of the Electoral proceedings of last winter will be renewed; that there will be no more bargaining and that Hayes, in the new ordeal, must stand or fall on the merits of the evidence presented.

THE QUESTION OF FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Owing to the forwardness of general appropriation bills, it is thought by a number of members of Congress, an adjournment *sine die* can take place toward the last of June. They do not suppose that the discussion of the Tariff bill will occupy more than a week, and say that time will be afforded for consideration of Pacific Railroad bills and other prominent public measures. Strenuous efforts will be made this week to either lay the Tariff bill on the table or postpone it until next session, which result would be equivalent to its defeat. Representative Wood, however, is still sanguine that it will become a law at the present session.

THE FLORIDA FRAUDS.

There seems to be some uncertainty whether a movement will be made to-morrow or Tuesday for an investigation of the alleged Florida Presidential frauds. Representative Springer is mentioned as authority for the statement that a resolution to accompany the report on Blair's Maryland resolutions re-opening the Presidential question has been prepared by the Committee on Judiciary. He has not seen the resolution, but presumes it will be similar to Blair's resolutions calling upon Congress to order an investigation of the alleged frauds in Florida and Louisiana, and authorizing the appointment of a commission to send for persons and papers. It is not thought that such an investigation, if ordered, would occupy much time, as the Committee on Judiciary during the former Congress thoroughly examined the subject of the Presidential canvass in Louisiana and Florida. The most important addition to the facts ascertained by that committee would be the depositions of McLin and Dennis, together with other authenticated papers in that connection, which, it is claimed, can readily be produced, and are first admissions of fraud by parties directly concerned in perpetrating them. Few, if any, of the Democrats anticipate Congress will take any action disturbing the official position of President Hayes, and many of them desire to go no further than to place on record proofs of fraud that may be produced before any committee that may be authorized to receive them. It can be said, however, that no line of conduct has yet been agreed upon relative to the subject above mentioned, although there is much speculation concerning it.

It is rumored to-night that should the House determine to order an investigation of alleged Florida frauds a motion will be made to refer the subject to the Committee on Elections, which already has before it much testimony concerning the contested case of Finley (Democrat) against Bisbee (Republican), the sitting member from the second district of Florida.

A GAS EXPLOSION.

A Flouring Mill Demolished and Other Buildings Damaged.

Different Theories Advanced as to the Cause of the Explosion.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., May 2.—At seven o'clock this evening, the city was shaken as by an earthquake by a terrific explosion which was promptly traced to the groups of great flouring mills in what is known as the flatform, just above St. Anthony's Falls, where the entire flouring district of the city is concentrated. The explosion came from the Great Washburn Mill, from which a column of flame was seen to shoot up several hundred feet, followed by a crash which crushed the immense structure like an egg shell. Many of the surrounding buildings were damaged.

The immediate theory of the explosion is that it took place on gas generated in the patent middling purifier process. The loss of life is undoubtedly great, but full details are lacking in the confusion that surrounds the scene. The first rumors made the dead seventy to eighty but this is not borne out by inquiry. The explosion took place at the hour of changing day for night hands and many of both were undoubtedly in the buildings. Twenty-two men went on in the Washburn mill at 6:30, none of whom have been heard from up to half-past eight o'clock.

LATER—May 3, 3 A. M.—Later investigation shows that not over seventeen workmen were killed.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 4.—The interest on the scene of the great mill disaster of Thursday centers mainly in the search in the ruins for additional remains, in more accurate estimates of the money loss, and in the prospects for rebuilding. Working parties are industriously engaged upon the ruins, but their operations are necessarily confined to the outer side of the wreck, on account of the heat and smoke still remaining in its vortex. A large gang has been employed in clearing the broken timbers and the stone of the east wall of the Washburn mill from the canal, which seems literally choked with debris; between the Washburn mill and those of Pettit, Robinson & Co., Zenith and Galaxy, which stood opposite the crushed and crumbled walls of Washburn A, are being gradually moved away from the exposed foundations, and another force of men was employed yesterday in saving the masses of wheat which had only been partially damaged by the fires, and lies in great heaps at the western end of the building. The debris still smokes and steams, and occasional flames leap up. Engines have been playing upon the buildings all day. Two safes have been taken from the ashes, those from Pettit, Robinson & Co.'s, both of which are intact.

THE NUMBER OF THE DEAD.

The number of dead is now swelled to eighteen, the names of Jacob Rhodes and John Grandman being added to those sent last night. The bodies of eight of the eighteen have been recovered. Ten more are buried in the ruins, of which number eight are in the ruins of the Washburn mill, one in the ruins of Zenith and one in the ruins of Humboldt. Almost every semblance to humanity has been obliterated by the cruel heat that left only charred and blackened trunks in some cases, and in others only a few handsful of blackened bones which crumble at the touch. Three of the number were identified last night as Clark Wilber, John Boyer and E. W. Burbank, watchman. These and others were identified by such articles as keys, knives etc. A fifth body is identified by incidents of death as that of the boy Jacob Rhodes. It is he whose tragic death was witnessed by a crowd on the railroad track and who was first supposed to be John Boyer. Other remains are believed to be those of Patrick Judd, Cyrus E. Wing and Peter Hobberg.

The latest revised list of losses and insurance makes the total loss $824,160, and total insurance, $519,300.

ORIGIN OF THE EXPLOSION.

Speculation continues to be rife as to the origin of the explosion. The theory of Mr Christian, that the fire originated in the friction of dry stones communicating to explosive gas generating from mill dust, is generally received. Another theory is that the building became supercharged with electricity thrown off from shafts, and not neutralized by conductors, hence the other charges, which caused and communicated the fire.

As to the mills, no doubt is entertained that all will be rebuilt at once. General Washburn, who is here, states he will put up a mill on the ruins of the Washburn A, which it is believed will be the largest in the world, containing fifty runs of stone. The new mill will be larger on the ground than the old one, and contain improved machinery. Other proprietors are less definite in their statements, but all propose to rebuild. The mill companies' elevator has been a losing investment, and its rebuilding is doubtful.

BABIES are *the institution* and should be guarded from attacks of Colic, Flatulence, etc., by Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents per bottle.

RECORD OF CRIME.

Inhuman Treatment of a Girl by Her Father.

Two Revenue Officers Fatally Shot in South Carolina.

Jealousy Causes Another Murder in Missouri.

SHELBYVILLE, IND., May 2.—Great excitement was created here on Wednesday night, about eight o'clock, by statements to the effect that John Wagner, a citizen of this place, had kept his daughter Lilly, a girl about fourteen years of age, locked up in the cellar of his residence for several weeks past, and otherwise mistreated her. The City Marshal, accompanied by a large posse of citizens, proceeded to Wagner's house between eight and nine o'clock and demanded the girl.

With considerable reluctance she was surrendered, whereupon the Marshal took the child to a neighbor's to be cared for until the case can be judicially investigated. Wagner is a man of wealth and proprietor of extensive marble yards here. He is now married to his third wife, who is charged with conspiring with him to get rid, in some way, of Lilly. The latter is a child of the first marriage, and inherited considerable property from her mother, which Wagner controls as guardian, and which it is darkly hinted he and his present wife desire to obtain possession of by disposing of the owner. Wagner appeared on the street shortly after the child left his house, and was immediately surrounded by an infuriated crowd, whose calls for rope, tar and feathers and shot guns caused him to speedily hunt cover.

The city has not been so excited for a long time, and the feeling increased as fresh rumors were started of the starvation, inhuman beating and continued mistreatment that have been visited upon this helpless and friendless child.

A LANDLORD KILLED BY HIS TENANT.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 2.—Yesterday morning a long-existing feud between Chris B. Murmert, a farmer, residing about four miles north of this city, and Jack Crosby, a colored man who has been living on his land, terminated by Crosby shooting the landlord. The dispute arose about twelve acres of land which Crosby cleared, and claimed he was, by contract, entitled to live on another year. Murmert had, by proceedings in trespass, endeavored to force him to leave, but failed to win the case, and this morning ordered the tenant off, threatening force unless he complied. Crosby shot him dead, and afterwards received a flesh wound at the hands of a hired man, who was with the landlord. Crosby was arrested, and is held in jail on a commitment by the Coroner's jury.

AN ILLEGITIMATE OFFSPRING CREMATED

HENDERSON, N. C., May 2.—The sickening details of a child murder, committed in Madison county, this State, yesterday, have just been made public. A man by the name of Meadows some time since abandoned his wife, and lived in open adultery with a young woman named Mary Cushing, who had several illegitimate children. It seems that yesterday morning while one of these children, a bright little girl of seven years, was at the breakfast table, Meadows and the mother of the child seized it and scourged it to death. The head and body were terribly lacerated. Fearing that the crime would be discovered, the murderers wrapped the corpse in a blanket and covering it with shavings proceeded to cremate it. The work of firing the remains took place in the yard near the dwelling, and the flames licked the weatherboarding, burning down the house. The guilty woman was arrested and confessed the crime. Meadows escaped.

SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD.

JOPLIN, MO., May 2.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in this city this evening at six o'clock. Lee Goodwin, a prominent grocery merchant, shot and killed William H. Humes, an engineer, who was in the employ of the Porter & Dorsley M. and S. Company. Goodwin was in the postoffice when Humes entered for his mail. He walked up to Humes and said, "Defend yourself," at the same time drawing his revolver and shooting him in the left side. Goodwin gave himself up, and is to have his preliminary trial to-morrow. Humes was arrested a few days ago charged with attempting the life of Goodwin, and on a preliminary examination was bound over in the sum of $500 bonds. There seems to have been a woman at the bottom of the trouble. The greatest excitement prevails over the terrible affair.

TWO REVENUE OFFICERS WOUNDED.

GREENVILLE, S. C., May 2.—The most notorious outlaw in South Carolina is Bob Redman. He has given the revenue men lots of trouble in the last six months by his crooked distilling, and to-day, while a posse of seven officers attempted to arrest him at a place called Rocky Bottom, he shot and fatally wounded two of them, John Ahren and William Owens.

When the officers found Redman he was sitting in the house of a friend holding a child. They intended to shoot as soon as he put the child down, but, as usual, Redman was too quick. While he still held the young one, he deliberately drew two pistols, and fired with the above result. As quick as thought he then threw the child on the floor and running out to the yard, mounted a horse, which bore him away at break-neck speed. In the confusion, and while the two men lay bleeding and dying, the other five were completely demoralized. Redman is supposed by this time to be safe in one of the mountain fastnesses.

AN UNFAITHFUL WIFE STABS HER HUSBAND.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., May 2.—Elias Cooms, a married man, living at Darlington, this county, returned from his work yesterday evening and found a stranger too familiar with his wife. He went away, drank freely of whisky, and returned prepared to inflict dire vengeance upon the intruder, but the bird had flown, and only the wife was left to meet the infuriated husband. They became engaged at once in a terrible fracas, when she stabbed him in the abdomen with a butcher knife, inflicting wounds from which he can hardly recover.

THE OLD STORY OF LOVING NOT WISELY, BUT TOO WELL.

DELAWARE, O., May 2.—Startling developments have just been disclosed by a young girl of seventeen years of age by the name of Hannah Albrock, who, it is said, left her home in this city some three weeks ago for the purpose, as her parents supposed, of visiting a married sister, living in Hamilton, Ohio. It was also reported that she was met at the depot here by Ben Harter, a young man of this place, and taken to Jackson, Michigan, where she was placed in a boarding-house to remain until after she was a mother. Marshal Owston found her at the above-mentioned place, and on Monday night she was brought home by her brother in-law, Chris Whitlinger, who had been summoned by telegraph. She has made a full confession of her crime, and alleges that a prominent railroad man of this place passed her over the road to Cincinnati about the middle of June, 1877. At Dayton he persuaded her to stop off. They went to the Phillips House, registered as man and wife, and he, while there, accomplished her ruin. She also states that her seducer gave her $50 with which to make the trip to Jackson, and she now squeals because he would not send her more money.

A HORSE THIEF CAPTURED AFTER FATALLY WOUNDING A NEGRO.

INDEPENNDENCE, MO., May 2.—John Wise, a young desperado and horse thief, was captured in Rush Bottom, a few miles northeastof here, yesterday. The last depredation, and the one for which he was arrested, was stealing a horse belonging to Harrison Young, of Hickman Mills, this county, which he took to Kansas and sold to Messrs. Stewart & Ward, who, finding the horse was stolen, set the officers on the track of Wise, who was found a short distance south of here Tuesday night. On being discovered he drew a revolver and fired several shots, one of which fatally wounded a negro who was with the posse. He managed to escape. Pursuit was given over until yesterday forenoon, when Deputy Marshals Longhome and Kessler started out, and found the fugitive in the locality above stated. Wise, on being overtaken, again made use of his revolver, and the officers were obliged to shoot him down before his capture could be effected. He was wounded very severely, the bullet entering his body a little to the left of the center of the breast, and passing around the left shoulder blade, where it was cut out. Wise is a resident of the southwestern part of the county, and is but about twenty years of age. He was lodged in the county jail here.

THOSE TROUT STREAMS,

Agitated by Debate Between Harry White and H. B. Wright.

Something About the History of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas.

Their Place in the Old Canal System of Pennsylvania.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

LEECHBURG, ARMSTRONG CO., PA., April 29, 1878.—The citizens in this region are a little nettled at the Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, for his lack of geographical knowledge, evinced in the tilt with their Congressman, Gen. Harry White. "Where are these trout streams?" said Wright, in a taunting manner, and opening wide his arms as if to indicate the width of them, puts on record in a very conspicuous place, and no doubt in a very attractive manner, his ignorance, or assumed ignorance, of his own State.

THE CONEMAUGH AND KISKIMINETAS.

No two rivers in Pennsylvania should be better known to a man who has mingled so much in public life as has the Honorable President of the Polk and Dallas Convention. It was along these two streams, the Con-e-maugh (Kon-e-maw) and Kis-kimin-e-tas—their names have never changed, they have been laid down on the maps from the one made by Governor Pownell of the Middle British Provinces, prior to the revolution, to the very latest school history in the State—that engineers Moncure Robinson and Sylvester Welch, Edward Miller and Solomon W. Roberts, located the western division of that magnificent improvement, the Pennsylvania Canal and Railroad, which extended from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, forming a connected line of communication 394 miles in length, which was pronounced at the time of its construction, "The most magnificent work of the kind that has yet been completed in any part of the United States."

The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright certainly remembers these things. He is none of last year's chickens. By a glance at the Congressional Directory you will find that he was born in Luzerne county in 1808, and at the time of the completion of the Public Works in 1835 he was 27 years old, practicing law, having graduated at Dickinson College in 1829. He had, previous to 1835, been appointed by George M. Dallas, then Attorney General of Pennsylvania, to the office of State's Attorney for the county of Luzerne, so that when the Public Works were completed, Hendrick B. Wright was quite a fellow in his neck of woods, and could not have been ignorant of these great improvements.

THE OLD CANAL.

The Western Division of the Pennsylvania canal commenced at Johnstown, traversing the valleys of the Conemaugh, Kiskiminetas and Allegheny rivers, and terminated at Pittsburgh. It had 64 locks, 16 aqueducts, 64 culverts, 152 bridges, and a remarkable tunnel of 1,000 feet in length. The distance from Johnstown to Pittsburgh by this canal was 105 miles.

The schedule of contracts entered into for the tunnel, and most of the heavy work, expressly stated that it was work on the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh lines of the Pennsylvania canal. Not one dollar was ever appropriated to pay for the work that was not plainly prefaced with the head lines of the Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh Lines of the Western Division. But to make it plainer still, Mr. Hendrick B. Wright went to the Legislature in 1841, '42 and '43, and the last of these years he served as Speaker of the House. During all that time he never cast a vote for these improvements, or whilst he held the gavel as presiding officer, and swung his well known signature on the approval of bills for these works, which footed up a total of forty-one millions of dollars, that had not the matter plainly set forth, the "Kiskiminetas and Conemaugh lines of the Pennsylvania canal." And yet he innocently inquires of our youthful friend Harry White, "Where are these trout streams?"

ABOUT THOSE TROUT STREAMS.

In laying before the Legislature an account of the operations on the public works of the State in 1835 (Hendrick B. Wright was then twenty-seven years of age) the Canal Commissioners say: "It is with no ordinary feelings of gratification that we are able to congratulate our fellow citizens on the signal success which has attended our system of internal improvements.

"After nine years of unremitted toil and untiring perseverance in the construction and completion of upwards of six hundred miles of canal and slackwater navigation, and nearly one hundred and twenty miles of railroads, Pennsylvania has placed herself on an eminence from which she may view without any apprehension of successful rivalry, the emulous exertions of her sister States in similar enterprises."

WHERE ARE THESE TROUT STREAMS?

"A passage through this route," continue the Commissioners, "from Pittsburgh, along the valley of the Conemaugh and Kiskiminetas, is exceedingly interesting on account of the stupendous character of the work, and the grand and beautiscenery which much of the rout exhibits."

The scenery along the Conemaugh, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is well known to all travelers of the present day, and there is not a ticket office of any size from Boston down the coast to St. Louis and Chicago, with all their surroundings, that does not contain some one of the magnificent photographic views, such as the Aqueduct at Lockport, or Pack-saddle, on the Conemaugh. Where are these trout streams? These trout streams, the Conemaugh and and Kiskiminetas, furnished all the water for the western division of the Pennsylvania canal, from Gilmartin's job at Johnstown to Lonergan's tunnel under Grant's Hill, not a cupful of water ever rose in the locks or fell through the wickets that was not taken directly from these two streams, from the time a boat entered the inlet locks at the foot of the Allegheny mountains, until she was safely landed in the canal basin at Pittsburgh or was was pushed from the outlet locks into the Ohio, she floated in the waters of the Kiskiminetas or Conemaugh; the Allegheny river did not furnish one drop of it.

FACTS OF HISTORY.

In 1797 the Legislature passed several acts granting privileges to certain parties to bore for salt along the river Conemaugh, and at earlier dates this "trout stream" was the subject of many communications between the State authorities and the frontier settlers.

In 1791 Col. John Pomery, Mr. Guthrie and James Barr addressed a letter to A. J. Dallas, Secretary of the Commonwealth, relative to the opening of a road along the Conemaugh, and in 1792 General Pressley Neville reports to Govern

THREE SUPERINTENDENTS.

Luckey, Burling and Dickson.

Results of the Three Conventions of School Directors, Tuesday.

The three Conventions for the election of Superintendents of the public schools resulted in the election of George J. Luckey for Pittsburgh, Leonard H. Durling of the Pittsburgh High School, for Allegheny, and James Dickson of Sewickley, for the borough and township schools. The term is for three years. Following is the detailed report:

The Allegheny Convention.

The contest in Allegheny was the liveliest. The election took place last evening. The directors met in Common Council chamber, and D. B. Oliver was elected President, and James B. Scott and C. W. Benney were elected Secretaries. There were only two members absent. The question of fixing the salary was first taken up by Dr. John Hamilton moving that the salary remain at $2,000 per annum, as at present. Mr. J. H. Trimble moved to amend by fixing the salary at $1,800 per annum and the amendment was carried by forty-four affirmative votes. Of the $1,800 the State appropriates $1,703.

The election of a Superintendent was in order and the following gentlemen were nominated: Prof. Leonard H. Durling, professor in chemistry in the Pittsburgh High School; George A. Smith, principal of the Twenty fourth ward (Wickersham) schools this city; E. M. Still, principal of Eleventh ward (Moorhead) schools, this city; A. L. Douthett, of Sewickley, ex-County Superintendent; J. N. Caldwell, of Mansfield, formerly principal of the Third ward schools, Allegheny, and Prof. John Davis, present incumbent.

The roll was called and the first ballot resulted:

Durling	33	Smith	12
Davis	28	Stell	2

A majority of votes being required for an election, neither of the candidates was successful, and a second ballot was taken, as follows:

Durling	42	Davis	25
Smith	8		

Prof. Durling, having received a majority, was declared elected. Mr. Caldwell received no votes at all, and Mr. Still none on the second ballot. Prof. Davis, the present Superintendent, will hold the position until the close of the present school year in June. The convention then adjourned and the directors went into session as the Board of Control, which is reported elsewhere.

Pittsburgh Convention.

The Pittsburgh School Directors met at the North School House, on Penn avenue, below Sixth street, at half past nine o'clock in the morning, and on motion of Mr. James M. McEwen, of the Eleventh ward, organized by electing Mr. John Wilson, of the Second ward, one of the city directors in the office, President. Messrs. Thomas D. Keller and R. D. Nicholson were chosen Secretaries. The President stated the object of the meeting, when Prof. George J. Luckey, the present Superintendent, was placed in nomination for the position for the ensuing three years. There was no opposition, and the roll having been called, it appeared that Mr. Luckey was unanimously elected. There were forty-three ayes and no nays.

Prof. Luckey then read an address in which he referred at length to our educational system and detailed the prominent changes which had taken place during the ten years of his superintendency. The question of fixing the salary was next in order and Prof. Luckey explained that under the new law the State would contribute $3,537 11 per annum for that purpose. At present $3,000 is paid the Superintendent and the balance goes into the school fund. A motion offered that the salary should remain at $3,000 was followed by an amendment from Mr. Peter Dick, of the Lincoln district, that it be fixed at $2,500 per annum. Mr. Fawcett moved that the Superintendent be allowed the entire appropriation of $3,537 11, and Mr. Barnett moved that the salary be fixed at $3,500. Prof. Luckey stated that he did not expect to receive the full appropriation, and would be satisfied with $3,000. After further discussion all motions save that to the effect that the salary remain at $3,000 per annum, were withdrawn, and the latter was adopted by a vote of 44 to 3. Messrs. R. N. Cunningham, Peter Dick and L. R. Metz voted in the negative. The convention then adjourned, and Prof. Luckey received the congratulations of the directors.

The County Convention.

The School Directors of the townships and boroughs met at ten in the morning at the Grant street school house. Rev. Dr. W. B. Watkins, of Sewickley, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Capt. A. B. Campbell, of McKeesport, temporary Secretary. The following permanent officers were elected by acclamation:

President, Dr. J. O. Robinson, of Patton township; Vice President, Rev. H. Calvert, of Etna; Secretaries, S. H. Johnston, of Wilkins; J. H. Burket, of Robinson, and A. B. Campbell, of McKeesport. A motion offered; fixing the County Superintendent's salary at $3,000 per annum, same as at present, was followed by an amendment fixing it at $2,500. This was followed by the reading of the act of April, 1878, under the provisions of which the superintendent of this county, which has 399 schools, length of term 8.05 months, and 857 square miles, would be $1,755 per annum. The roll was called and each director voted for such salary as he favored. The result was:

For $2,500	21
For $2,000	137
For $1,755	21

The Chair decided that $2,000 per annum had been fixed as the superintendent's salary. Nominations were then declared in order, and the following were named: James Dickson, of Sewickley, the present incumbent; Col. John Snodgrass, of McKeesport, and Robert Mills, of West Liberty. The vote was announced as follows: Dickson, 124; Snodgrass, 38; Mills, 7. The result was received with applause and the election was made unanimous.

Mowers and Reapers Guaranteed.

Mr. A. B. Smith, the inventor of the Smith mowers and reapers, guarantees them to be what they are represented. Specimens can be seen at No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

Freaks of the Lightning.

The M. E. Church at Oil City was struck by lightning on Tuesday afternoon. The belfry was demolished, but the rest of the building escaped injury. The *Derrick* says From the church the bolt leaped to the ground, and crossing the street, entered I. B. Jacob's hardware store, squirming like a fiery serpent. It struck the chair on which Nate Jacobs was seated, tearing out a rung, knocked a cigar from his mouth, and ran the whole length of the tores, extinguishing every gas jet, and disappeared, leaving a well defined trail along the floor. Mr. Jacobs suffered no injury, but it was a narrow escape. The effects of the thunder bolt were felt to some extent elsewhere in the city. A ball of fire entered the *Derrick* press room by way of the gas pipe, and dropped on the floor with an explosion like a pistol shot.

A. B. Smith & Co.,

who sell the famous Smith mowers and reapers, repair all kinds of agricultural implements promptly, and at reasonable figures. Farmers will do well to bear this in mind. Their establishment is located at No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny.

A Strange Shot.

The little five year old daughter of a family named Jones, living on Etna street, near Zug & Co.'s nail factory, was the victim of a strange shot yesterday afternoon. She was sitting in the house at a front window, when suddenly a number of shot pierced her face breast and right wrist. The wounds are painful but not serious. The explosion was heard, but no person could tell where the shot came from.

A Common Mistake

Is made by farmers generally that A. D Smith & Co., sell only Smith mowers and reapers. The firm, it may be added here, sell all other kinds of agricultural implements. They are also agents for the Pitt & Ralston Thresher and Separator. Of these mowers and reapers we need not speak, as it runs lighter than other machines and will cut one acre per hour of either grass or grain. Call at No. 41 Federal street, Allegheny, and see these wonderful machines.

Golden Wedding.

Hon. David N. White and wife of Sewickley, celebrated their golden wedding last night. There was a large attendance of the aged couple's friends and relatives, and the affair passed off pleasantly. The members of the Sewickley church made the old gentleman a very handsome present.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Gold steady throughout the day at 100⅜. Carrying rates 1@1½ per cent. and flat. Governments strong, Railroad bonds buoyant and higher; Northwestern gold sevens active and advanced to 100⅜. State bonds dull.

Stocks steady to firm, except for Michigan Central, Wabash and Ohios. There was a pressure against these three stocks, chiefly for bear account, and they yielded ⅛@1⅜ per cent. Michigan Central was offered down from 69⅝ to 67¾, without sales. The earning of the Northwestern road increased $101,000 for the fourth week of April, $240,000 for the month and $1,978,000 for eleven months of the fiscal year from June 1st to April 20th. The Central Pacific earnings for the month of April increased $72,000; for the first four months of the year $34,000.

Transactions aggregated 70,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 11,000 Lake Shore, 7,500 Wabash, 8,000 Northwest, 11,000 St. Paul, 2,500 Ohios, 12,000 Lackawanna, 3,000 Pacific Mail, 3,500 Western Union and 1,100 Kansas Pacific.

Close—Money closes at 3@5 per cent., closing at 4½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent. Custom receipts $253,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $8,500,000. Clearings $110,000. Sterling firm; long 86; short 88⅛.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	107⅝	5-20s, '65, new	103⅞
5-20s, '67	106⅝	5-20s, '68	103
New 5s	104½	New 4½s	103¼
New 4 per cts.	100⅝	Currency 6s	119
10-40s	105⅞	10-40s, coups	105⅞

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	39	Tennessee new	35¾
Virginia, new	27	Virginia, old	27
Missouri 6s	105¾		

STOCKS.

W. U. T. Co.	80¼	Wabash	12⅞
Quicksilver	16	C. C. C. & I.	25¼
Do preferred	30	N. J. Central	18
Pacific Mail	19	Rock Island	105
Mariposa	1¼	St. Paul	50¼
Do preferred	1¾	Do preferred	74½
Adams Ex.	103¼	Fort Wayne	90¼
Fargo Express	89¾	Terre Haute	6
American Ex.	52	Do preferred	15
U. S. Express	48	C. & A.	71
N. Y. Central	106¼	Do preferred	99
Erie	12¼	O. & M.	8⅜
Harlem	147	Del. & Lack.	53
Mich. Central	67¾	A. & P. Tel. Co.	22⅜
Panama	118	Mo. Pacific	1½
Union Pacific	68¾	B & Q.	109
Lake Shore	62¼	H. & St. Joe.	10
Central Pacific	78	Central Pacific	7⅜
P. & F.	76	Union	74
N. W. C	50½	Land Grants	4½
Do preferred	71¼	Sinking Fund	96⅜

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 8.—Consols in money 95 9-16; account, 95 11-16; U. S. bonds, 4½s, 105; 5 20s '67, 108¾; new 5s, 106½; 10-40s, 107⅜; Erie, 12½; preferred, 32; Illinois Central, 79½; Pennsylvania Central, 28½.

PARIS, May 8.—Rentes 109f. 60c.

ANTWERP, May 8.—Refined petroleum 26¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—Cotton market steady at 5⅞@6⅜, with sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American 7,850 bales. California white wheat average 11s 2d@11s 7d; club 11s 5d@12s 2d; red western spring 10s 0d@10s 6d; winter 11s 3d@11s 4d. Flour—western canal 26s@27s. Corn—new western 25¾@26s; old 27¼@27¾s. Oats 31¾s. Barley 3s 8d. Canadian Peas 36s. American Cloverseed 40s@42s. Mess pork 46s. Beef—prime mess 79s. American lard 36¾s. Fine American cheese 64s. Bacon—long cut 25¾s; short cut 26¼s. Fine American tallow 38⅜s. Spirits petroleum 7d; refined 9¾d. Linseed oil 27¼s. Common rosin 5¼s; pale 12s. Turpentine 23s.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 8, 1878.

Quietness reigned along Liberty street to-day. Stocks in nearly all articles are large, which caused a weakness in prices, but no material decline took place.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Unusual dullness prevails in the butter market. Eggs are firmer. The stock of apples is large, and the demand slow. In poultry the receipts are light with a fair demand for all good fat stock. Chickens and ducks are in the best inquiry. Receipts of potatoes have increased and the demand is lighter. There is no sale for onions or onion sets. Considerable lots of onions have already been sent to the river, and most of the balance will probably go the same way.

APPLES—Fancy, $4 50@5 00 per bbl; choice, $3 50@4 00; medium, $2 00@3 00; inferior, $1 00@1 50.

APPLE BUTTER—In bbls and half bbls ℔ gal, 40@45c; in 2 to 7 gallon buckets 50@55c; in 1 gallon tin buckets, per dozen $7 50.

BEANS—Prime navy $1 70@1 80; medium, $1 60@1 65; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 15@16c; choice solid, 15@16c; mediumgrades, 10@12c; grease, 5@6c.

CHEESE—Choice old, 12@13c; choice new, 9@10c; Sweitzer, 12@13c; Limberger, 11@12½c.

CIDER—Choice apple, per bbl, $5 00@6 00; choice crab apple, per bbl, $7 00@8 00.

CRANBERRIES—Prime Jerseys, per bbl, $9 50@10 00; choice Cape Cod, $9 50@10 00; 1 bush boxs $3 25@3 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 9¼@10¼c per doz.

HOMINY—$3 00@3 25 per barrel.

HONEY—California, in 2-lb tin cans, comb, per doz. $4 00@4 25; Domestic, in glass caps, 12@15c; strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE—Sugar 9@10c; syrup, new, $1 00.

ONIONS—Red, per bbl, 75c@$1 00; yellow, $1 00@1 25; yellow, per bush, 40@50c; white, per bbl, $2 00.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Peerless and Peachblows, on track, 28@30c; mixed lots, ——; do. from store, 30@35c; in bbls, $1 00@1 25. Sweet Jerseys per bbls, $3 00@3 25.

POULTRY—Live — Chickens, 60@65c per pair; ducks, 40@50c per pair; turkeys, live weight, per lb, 9@10c. Dressed —Chickens, per lb, 10@11c; ducks, 12@13c; turkeys, 12@13c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 50@4 75; timothy, $1 35@1 50; mammoth cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; flax, $1 30@1 40.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

In the grain market wheat remains quiet and steady at quotations. Transactions are few. There is very little doing in corn and prices are firm. Oats are offering freely but prices are firm. Barley is out of market and nominal at quotations. There is an easy feeling in flour, and jobbing lots are about firm. Receipts moderate and steady consumptive demand.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Amber and white $1 27@1 30; Pennsylvania and Ohio red $1 22@1 25; prime do $1 25@1 2'.

Corn—Shelled, yellow, on track, 47@48c; high mixed, 45@46c; ear, prime yellow, 51@52c; mixed, 48@50c.

Oats—Prime white 31@32c; mixed 30@31c.

Rye—No. 1, 63@65c per bushel.

Barley—Choice spring, 75@80c; prime do 65@70c; fall, 59@60c per bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 75@6 00; Minnesota extra, $6 00@6 25; choice amber and white wheat $6 25@6 50; prime red winter do, $5 75@6 25; fancy St. Louis, $6 50@7 00; fancy patents, $7 75@8 75.

CORNMEAL—50@53c per bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 50@5 75 per bbl; $3 00 per keg.

HAY—Prime No. 1 timothy, track, $11@11 50; No. 2 do, $9 00@10 00; No. 3 or medium, $8 00@9 00; prime upland prarie, $9 00@11 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, per ton, car lots on track, $14 50@15 50; seconds do., $16 00@16 50; middlings white do., $20 00@21 00; chopped corn and oats, $18 00@19 00; mixed chopped feed, $18 00@20 00; oil meal, per cwt., $1 70.

STRAW—Oats, per ton, $6 00@7 00; wheat, per ton, $4 00@6 00; corn husks, new, ℔ 100 lbs, $1 30@1 35.

Groceries and Provisions.

Sugars are firmer in price with a good trade demand. There was a fair demand for cofees at the reduced prices.

GROCERIES—The latest quotations are as follows:

Green Coffee	℔ lb	Prime sugar syrup	45c
Fancy Rio	20 @ c	Good do do	40c
Choice Rio	19 @19½c	Good molasses	42c
Prime Rio	@18½c	Black "	30c
Good Rio	@17¾c	Sugars.	
Ordinary Rio	16 @17 c	Standard A	@ 9¾c
Java	25½@27½c	Off A	9 @ 9¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Ex. C	8¾@ 8¾c
Rio in papr's	18 @21 c	Ref Yellows	8 @ 8¼c
Rio in bulk	17½@21½c	Molasses do	7¾@ 8 c
Java in pap'r	27 @30 c	Out loaf	@10¾c
Java in bulk	27 @29 c	Crushed	@10¾c
Teas.		Powdered	@10¾c
Young Hyson	25@$1 00	Granulated	@ 9¾c
Gunpowder	35@$1 00	N. O. Molasses.	New
Imperial	30c@ 80	Strictly ch	48@ c
Japan	25c@ 75	Strictly prime	45@ c
Oolong	30c@ 75	Prime	@ c
Souchong	25c@ 75	Fair	35 @
Rice.		Soaps.	
Cho'e Carolina	7 @7½c	Irish soap, ℔ box	3 90
Prime	6½c	S. S. Star, ℔ box	6 65
Starch.		Babbitt's best, ℔ box	6 75
Silver gloss	8 c	Gold do	
Satin gloss	@ 7¾	Extra olive do	3
Corn starch	8@8¼c	Do N. Y. city ℔ lb	9 c
Spices (whole).		German mottled do	6¼
Cloves	45@ c	California, ℔ box	4 2
Allspice	18@20 c	Soda.	
Cassia	28@31 c	Bi-carb in kgs	4 c
Nutmegs	1 00@1 05	Do assted pap's	6 c
Pepper	15@16 c	Do assted ¼ p'ns	6¾c
Syrups.		Sol soda in kegs	2 c
Choice maple liv'rd	50c	Candles.	
Prime " "	47c	Star, full w'ght	13 c
Choice sugar syrup	50c	Stearine	10½@11c
		Mould	@10½c

PROVISIONS—Revised quotations are as follows:

Hams, extra sugar cured ℔ lb	7¾@ 8¼	Lard, p. l. in t'ces ℔ lb	7¾
Hams, sugar cured	7½@ 8	Do, refined in t'ces	8¼
Brek'fst bac'n	8 @12	Do, ref'nd in t'ces	8¾
Dried beef, do	@	" " ¼ bbls	8¾
Beef tongues sugar cured ℔ doz	6 00	" " ⅛ bbls	9¼
Bacon shoulders, ℔ lb	5	Do, in 2-lb tea pots	11
B, short r sides, do	6¼	" " 5-lb coffee do	10¾
B, clear sides, do	6¾	" in 3-lb pails	10¾
Mess pork	10 50	" 5-lb "	10¼
		" 1-lb "	10
		Ham sausage	7

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb, 28@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans ℔ doz, $1 10@1 80; raspberries, do, $1 65; strawberries, $1 50; gooseberries do, $1 25; pineapples do, $1 75@2 00; blackberries do, $1 50; peaches, 3 lb cans ℔ dozen $1 85@2 00, new; tomatoes do; $1 10@1 20 corn do, $1 25@1 85. Pickles, bbls, $6 50; half do, $4 00@4 25.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples, choice sliced, ℔ lb, 6@8c; do quarters, 4@4½c; do, common do, 3@4c; do sliced, 3@4c; blackberries, 10@12c; cherries, pitted, 18@20c; do unpitted, 6@8c; huckleberries, 15@16c. Peaches halves, unpeeled, 5@6c; do halves peeled, 12@15c; quarters, peeled, 9@10c; do evaporated unpeeled, 12@15c; do peeled, 15@25c; raspberries, 25@28c.

FEATHERS—Live geese, in quantity, ℔ lb, 40@50c; common to good, 20@35c.

FISH—Ex No. 1 mess mackeral, ℔ bbl, $33; No. 1 shore mackerel, $19; No. 1 bay mackerel, $18; No 2 large mackerel, $10 50; No. 3 large mackerel, $9 00; No. 2 medium mackerel, $9 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $6 50; split Labrador herring, $7 50; new shore do, $7 00; round shore do, $5 60; whitefish ℔ half barrel, $4 75; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $3 00; lake herring, $2 40; large George's codfish, $4 00; medium do, $3 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 50; boneless codfish, $4; halibut (smoked), ℔ bbl, 8c; No. 1 herring ℔ box, 25c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 25.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, new ℔ box at $1 65; London layers, $2 40 Muscatels, $2 20; mat raisins, $4 00 ℔ mat; Valenties, 8c ℔ lb; sultanas 13c. Dates 7½c ℔ lb. Currants 5@6½c. Citron 20c. Prunes, old, 9c; new, 10¼c. Almonds—Languedoc 24c; do. shelled 45; do Sicily 49; do Ivica 20c. Walnuts—Naples 12½@15c; Sicily filberts 14c; Smyrna figs, 12c. Brazil nuts 8c. Maccaroni, 10@12c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, per case, $8@10. Lemons—Malaga, $5 75. Cocoanuts, $5 50 per 100.

HOPS—Per pound 6@10c.

OILS—Land Oil—Double extra, 62@65c; extra, 57@60c; No. 1, 55@57c; No. 2, 48@50c per gal; Miners' oil steady at 55@57c for white winter; 53@55c for yellow winter. Linseed oil, 60c for raw and 65c for boiled. carbon 7@8c for standard brands. Engine oil—amber colors, 40@45c; dark, 25@36c; West Virginia oil, 20@25c; natural lubricating, 20@22c; prepared residuum per bbl, $5 00.

PICKLES—Medium, 30 gallon barrels, $6 50@7 00; small do, $7 50@8 00; gherkins, do, $8 50@9 00; medium, 15 gallons half bbls, $3 50@4 00; small do, $4 00@4 50; do, gherkins $4 50@5 00.

RAGS—Cotton, white, per lb, 4@4¼c; cotton, mixed, 2@2½c; woolen, ¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime country, per gal, 12@13c; wine vinegar, 23@25c; city manufactured, 10@15c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, May 8, 1878.

Crude was again weak to-day. Prices changed frequently, but ruled low. Refined nominal.

CRUDE.

United $1 37½@1 38; shipments $1 57½@1 58.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 11c; New York, 11 1-16c; Pittsburgh, 10@10½c.

Oil barrels—City make, $1 12½; country make, 90c.

DISPATCHES.

[Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 8.—Market quiet and nominally at $1 55¾ bid.

OIL CITY, May 8.—Market quiet and steady at $1 37½ bid.

PARKERS, May 8.—Market very dull at $1 37½ bid.

OIL CITY, May 8.—Market opened quiet with sales at $1 38¼, declined to $1 36¼, at which price it closed weak; shipments, 26,000 barrels. Average, 27,000 barrels. Transactions, 191,000 barrels.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Cotton dull at 10¾@10¾c; futures steady. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 12,000 barrels; superfine, western and State $4 15@4 65; common to good $4 70@5 15; white wheat extra $5 90@6 50; good to choice $5 05@5 85; fancy $6 55@7 75; Minnesota patent process $6 75@8 50; No. 2, $2 70@4 000. Rye flour dull unchanged at $3 00@3 75. Cornmeal dull and unchanged at $2 30@2 60. Wheat in moderate demand; receipts, 221,000 bushels; No. 2 spring $1 21@1 21½; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 23; No. 1 spring $1 28@1 29; No. 2 red winter $1 30@1 32. Rye steady; western 71@72½c. Barley and malt dull. Corn heavy; receipts, 169,000 bushels; No. 3, 48¼@49c; steamer 50@50½c; No. 2 white 55¼c. Oats firmer; receipts, 35,000 bushels; rejected 33¼c; No. 3 white 34¼; No. 2, 35½@36; white western 33@38¼c; western mixed 34@35¼. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops—western 58. Molasses quiet and steady. Coffee and sugar firm and unchanged. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum quiet; refined 11½; crude 6¾@7c. Tallow 7¼@7 5-16c. Rosin quiet at 51½@52½c. Turpentine unchanged. Eggs heavy; western 13@13½c. Pork quiet at $9 50@10 00. Beef dull and unchanged; western long clear middles $5 00. Lard—prime steam in fair demand at $7 17½@7 20. Butter and cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky firmer at $1 07½@1 08.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Flour easier but not quotably lower; spring extras $1 04½@1 05¼; western extras $1 04¼@1 05½; Minnesota extra $1 04¾@1 06½; patents $1 06½@1 09; superfines $1 02¾@1 04; winter extras $1 05@1 06½. Wheat unsettled and lower; demand active; No. 1 Chicago spring $1 09¼@1 09½ cash May; $1 07@1 07¼ June; $1 04¾ July; No. 3, $1 05. Corn unsettled and lower 38⅞@39c cash June; 89⅞c July; rejected 36c. Oats dull weak and lower; 26¼c cash June. Rye dull and lower at 59c. Barley in good demand and prices a shade higher at 50c. Pork dull, weak and lower; $8 50 cash; $8 57½@8 60 June; $8 77½ July. Lard dull and prices a shade lower at $6 90@6 92½ cash; $6 95 June; $7 02@7 02½ July. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged; 3¾@4¾@4¾c. Alcohol at 33c. Whisky nominally unchanged $1 04. Freights of corn to Buffalo unsettled 2¼c. Receipts—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 159,000 bushels; corn, 222,000 bushels; oats, 84,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 6,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 barrels; wheat, 64,000 bushels; corn, 435,500 bushels; oats, 40,000 bushels; rye, 545 bushels; barley, 1,800 bushels.

Close—Wheat unsettled and lower at $1 09¾ seller May; $1 05¼@1 06¾ seller June, $104 asked for July. Corn dull, weak and lower at 39⅝@39¾c seller May; 39¾c seller June. Oats dull and lower and declined ¼c. Pork dull, weak and lower at $8 52½ seller June; $8 72½ seller July. Lard inactive and lower at $6 80 seller June; $6 97½ seller July.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Flour dull and lower to sell. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall $1 13½ cash; $1 13@1 13½ June; $1 08½@1 08¾ July; No. 4 do $1 05½@1 06½; No. 2 spring nominal. Corn inactive and lower; No. 2, 38@38¼c cash; 38¾c May; 39¼@39¾ June; 40¾@40¾c July. Oats firm at 28@26¼c cash; 27¾ bid June. Rye easier at 60c. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Pork quiet; jobbing at $9 00@9 10, latter on board. Lard firmer at $6 75@6 80, latter in East St. Louis. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged; car lots loose at $3 70, $4 70, $4 80@4 85. Bacon firm and unchanged at $4 25, 4 30, 5 20, 5 37½@5 80. Receipts —Flour, 2,900 barrels; wheat, 27,000 bushels; corn, 36,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 2,400 barrels; wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 60,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, none.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Flour dull; superfines $3 50; extras $4 50; Pennsylvania family $5 75@6 00; Minnesota $5 50@6 25; high grades $6 50@7 50. Wheat dull, weak and lower; amber $1 30@1 33; red $1 28@1 30; white $1 33@1 34. Corn dull; yellow 52½c; mixed 51¼c; May 51½c; June 52c. Oats scarce and firm; white western 34@35c; western mixed 31@33½. Rye unchanged at 68@70c. Provisions dull; Pork $9 75@10 25. Hams 8@9c Lard dull, city kettle $7 25. Butter quiet and weak; creamery 19@21c; western reserve 15@17c. Eggs steady; western 12@12½c. Cheese dull; choice western 8½@9½c. Petroleum dull and unchanged; refined 11c; crude 8¾@8¾c. Whisky steady; western $1 06. Receipts—wheat, 24,000 bushels; corn, 52,000 bushels; oats, 5,500 bushels.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 8.—Cotton steady and in fair demand at 10¼c. Flour steady and unchanged family $5 00@6 25. Wheat dull and heavy; red $1 12@1 18. Corn dull at 42@43c. Oats dull at 27@30c. Rye quiet at 60@62c. Barley steady and unchanged; prime to choice fall 40@55c. Pork—demand fair and market firm; $9 00 bid, $9 25 asked. Lard quiet and unchanged; steam $7 00; kettle $7 25@7 50. Bulkmeats—demand fair and market firm; shoulders $3 62½; short cut $4 75 bid, short clear $5 00. Bacon quiet and firm at 5¾@5¾c. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 03. Butter dull and drooping, the heavy receipts having depressed the market. Linseed oil quiet at 60@62c. Hogs firm; common $2 60@3 10; light $3 15@3 35; packing $3 20@3 40; butchers' $3 40@3 50. Receipts 1,476 head; shipments 495 head.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 0.—Flour quiet but steady; superfine $3 50; double, $4 25@5 50; high grades, $5 60@6 37½. Corn in good demand at 50@53c. Oats dull; choice, 35c. Cornmeal dull at $2 10@2 15. Hay dull; fair St. Louis, $13 50; choice, $15 00@15 50. Pork dull; quoted at 7@7¼c. Lard quiet; tierce, 7@7¼c; keg, 7½@8c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 4 00; packed, $4 00, $4 10@4 25; clear rib, $4 25; clear, $4 75. Bacon quiet; shoulders, $4 50; clear rib, $5 75; clear, $5 87½@6 00. Hams—Sugar cured, 7@8c, as in size. Whisky quiet at $1 03@1 05. Coffee firm; ordinary to prime, 14¼@17½c, gold. Sugar dull and nominal; inferior to good common, 5¼@6¼c; common to good common, 6⅛@7c; yellow clarified, 8¼c. Molasses firm; common, 20@22c; fair, 23@26c. Rice quiet and firm; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 4¼@7c. Bran steady and in fair demand at 85c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, May 8.—Flour dull and weak. Wheat unsettled; opened at a decline of 1½c, and closed a shade firmer; hard $1 13¾; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 11¾; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 09; May, $1 08¾; June, $1 07½; July, $1 05¾; No. 3, $1 03¾. Corn steady and in fair demand; No. 2 old nominal at 40c; new 39@40c. Oats easier; No. 2 26c. Rye weaker; No. 1 49c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring 62c. Provisions quiet and weak. Mess pork held at $8 50. Lard—Prime steam $6 87½. Freights of wheat to Buffalo 3c. Receipts—Flour, 7,00 barrels; wheat, 89,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bushels; wheat 19,000 bushels.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 8.—Wheat weak; No. 1 white Michigan $1 27; extra white Michigan $1 30; amber Michigan spot seller May $1 24½; seller June $1 25¾; No. 2 red winter spot and seller May $1 20; seller June $1 21; No. 3 red $1 13. Corn weak; No. 2 spot seller May 42½c; seller June 43¼c; seller July 44c; rejected 41¼c; do seller May 41¾c. Oats dull; No. 2 28c. Cloverseed dull; mammoth and choice $4 00. Receipts—Flour, none; wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 56,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, none; wheat, 18,000 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; oats, none.

Close—Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan seller June $1 24½; No. 2 red winter seller June $1 19¼. Corn dull; No 2 seller June 42¾c.

Louisville.

LOUSVILLE, May 8.—Cotton steady at 10c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 15@1 16; amber and white $1 20. Corn quiet; white 45c; mixed 42c. Oats—white 22c; mixed 31c. Rye dull at 60c. Hay dull at $9 00@11 00. Pork stronger at 9c. Lard quiet and steady; choice leaf tierce 7¾c; kegs 8¼c. Bulkmeats quiet at $3 75, $5 00@5 25. Bacon quiet at 8s 25, $5 40@5 62½. Short clear hams 7½@9c. Whisky firmer at $1 03. Manufactured tobacco steady and unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, May 8.—Flour in moderate demend and unchanged. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 54@58c; steam nominally 48@50c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white 40@43c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed 36½@38c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, May 8.—Wheat No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 28. Corn, old western mixed, 54c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Package trade in cotton goods continues light, and heavy woolen good for mens' wear moving slowly. Prints quiet and some makes jobbing low. Ginghams not so quick. Cotton dress goods quiet and unsettled. Piques in moderate request. Silks in rather better demand, but other foreign goods inactive

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Pittsburgh.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1878.

CATTLE.

The run of cattle since our last report has been light, though somewhat larger than the preceding six days. The market has been slow, and there is no material change in prices. There was a noticeable absence of eastern buyers. Dealers expect a better trade next week. The ruling quotations are as follows: Prime, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 15@5 50; good, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs steers, $4 75@5 00; fair, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $4 40@4 65; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs, $3 60@4 25; bulls, stags and cows, $3 15@4 25; veal calves, $3 50@4 60. Prospects good.

SHEEP.

Owing to the light receipts during the last three days of the past week the supply was unequal to the demand, and prices advanced from 28 to 50c, and all on hand were sold. On Monday and Tuesday the receipts were heavier, and sellers were obliged to drop to almost the same figures quoted last week. However the market was active and all were sold. Clipped, $3 15@4 60; wooled, $4 15@5 30.

HOGS.

The supply of hogs was also light, market active, and all disposed of at advanced prices. The supply each day since our last report was unequal to the demand, and a good feeling prevailed. Philadelphia hogs, $3 70@3 75; York hogs, $3 60@3 70.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Beeves—receipts 3,350 head, against 3,500 head for the same time last week; demand fair at about current rates of last Monday; some good still fed bulls sold at $3 75 live weight; ordinary to good steers 8¼@10c to dress 55@56 lbs; prime and extra 10¼@10¾c to dress 57 lbs; exporters took 800 head at 9¾@10¼c. Sheep —receipts 4,800 head, making 6,050 head for two days, against 5,620 head for the same time last week; market a shade easier, but not slow at 4¼@5¾c for clipped sheep; 5¼@7c for unshorn; 7½@9¼c for lambs; some poor sheep went as low as 3¾c; few extra clipped sheep reached 5¾c. Swine—receipts 4,900 head, making 9,400 head for two days, against 12,270 head for the same time last week; live very quiet; nominal figures, $3 75@3 85 per 100 lbs.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—Cattle easier and not quotably lower for shipping grades; butchers' stock in good demand at full prices; prime to choice native shipping steers $4 80@5 25; fair to good do $4 35@4 75; light do $4 00@4 40; fair to good butchers' steers $3 90@4 25; fair to choice cows and heifer $3 75@3 90; feeding steers $3 85@4 30; stockers $2 75@3 65; corn fed Texans $3 40@4 30; Colorado do $3 50@4